RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, one week.....$1
One Square, two weeks..... 1 5
One Square, one month..... 2
One Square, three months.....
One Square, six months.....

Additional Squares at proportional rates

A Square is equal to ten SOLID LINES of advertising type.

Cash invariably in advance

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 31. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1875. NO. 3.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS, Editors and Proprietors.

WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

THE DAILY JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at EIGHT DOLLARS PER ANNUM; FOUR DOLLARS for six months; SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per month for a shorter period.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL at TWO DOLLARS per annum; ONE DOLLAR for six months. No subscription received to the WEEKLY for less than six months.

HOW FAR FROM A MONARCHY?

The drama of Reconstruction is about to close, but whether when the end shall come it will find the country drenched in blood, every vestige of Constitutional liberty blotted out and a monarch upon his throne holding in his hand the destinies of America, or whether it will witness a country happy in the return of fraternal relations and the restoration of civil liberty and self-government remains to be seen.

We have now and ever have had confidence that the people of the sovereign American States would renew their allegiance to civil liberty and to self-government. It may be that more blood will be shed before they reach that consummation so devoutly to be wished—indeed such is the imminence of the danger that it seems scarcely possible for that time to come without an appeal to arms. While the sovereign people of the American States have slept and slumbered, their servants have well nigh bound them hand and foot. That GRANT is almost master of the situation is now certain; that he fully intends to be entirely so no sane man can doubt. He has fully determined to get control of every electoral vote of every Southern State at any and every sacrifice.

In his course in Louisiana history is but repeating itself. When CHARLES THE FIRST had determined to make his power absolute in England he went in person to the House of Commons, with an armed force, to seize the leaders of the opposition to his unlawful ambition in that body. When CROMWELL had determined to make himself absolute in England, he too, with armed men went to the House of Commons and cleared the Hall of its members. And so GRANT, having determined to make himself absolute in America, Sheridan is sent to New Orleans, and the Legislature of Louisana, is broken up by Federal soldiers with arms in their hands.

The issue is now fully made up, and upon its decision depends the existence of republican institutions in America. But that decision cannot be made by the people of the States of the South. They have capacity now only for suffering. To the people of the States of the North alone is entrusted the decision of this all important question.

Nor will that decision be blindly made. Every man north of Mason and Dixon's line, as well as every man south of it, knows that the culminating point has been reached; that unless GRANT shall be rebuked and punished, and that unless the great wrong done to civil liberty and republican government by the Federal Executive outrage upon the Legislature of the sovereign State of Louisiana shall be undone and atoned for, the end will indeed have come. And then and then! The horrors of the late war will be blissful recollections compared to what we shall then see!

GRANT AND SHERIDAN vs. HOLDEN AND KIRK.

SHERIDAN has ideas of his own, and he is not afraid to make them known, at least in quarters where they will do most good. The little, long-armed barn-burner and bummer is not fortunate, however, in being original. His programme has been tried before, and we are pleased to say it failed.—SHERIDAN is just about four years too late if he desires a patent for controlling the white people of a Southern State on the ground that he is the first inventor. If we remember aright, and we think we do, SHERIDAN'S schedule was promulgated and acted upon in the State of North Carolina as far back as the year 1870. In North Carolina in 1870 the thing was called the Shoffner Bill, in which, however, there was a slight variation from the SHERIDAN schedule. Before HOLDEN began the KIRK war in North Carolina, he did have the grace to ask the Legislature to give him the power to declare a county to be in a state of insurrection, so that he might proclaim martial law. And this having been done, Governor HOLDEN proceeded to organize Military Commissions to try and convict individuals preliminary to their shooting by drumhead court martial.

General SHERIDAN, it is true, suggested at the beginning of his telegram that an act of Congress be passed, but became so impatient for blood and slaughter ere he could conclude his message he could not refrain from telling his master GRANT, that if he would issue an order declaring members of the "WHITE LEAGUE" in Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana to be "BANDITTI" that "no further action need be taken except that which would devolve upon him"—in other words, that SHERIDAN would shoot like dogs whomsoever GRANT would telegraph to be "BANDITTI!"

HOLDEN'S programme was a beautiful specimen of obedience to law and order and constitutional government, compared to that of GRANT and SHERIDAN. But HOLDEN and KIRK broke down and so will GRANT and SHERIDAN.

And pray what effect in law would a proclamation from GRANT have if it were to declare the people of Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas to be "BANDITTI?" Would that piece of paper with GRANTS' signature make men outlaws, whom it would be lawful for every comer to shoot down like wild beasts? Can SHERIDAN or GRANT or both of them together convert citizens into convicts under sentence of death and Federal soldiers into common executioners, ready to ply their trade on sight and at will? Yet this is what SHERIDAN recommends. He is ready "to stop" the people of Louisiana, ready to try them before military commissions, organized by himself, and to shoot them like dogs upon no other authority than that GRANT has declared them "BANDITTI!" What particular potency, pray, personal or presidential, is there in the word "BANDITTI," that when pronounced by GRANT or by any other man, shall give to SHERIDAN or to any other man, the right to shoot down citizens without judge or jury? But if there be this magic in the presidential utterance to turn form an untried citizen in the South into a convicted outlaw whom any man may put to death, what will destroy its power in the North? With GRANT to cry out "BANDITTI" upon whomsoever he will, and SHERIDAN to shoot them down, the end is nigh at hand—and the end is slavery or independence. And yet GRANT'S own organ at Washington City, published right under his nose, proclaims that GRANT and SHERIDAN are in thorough accord on the Louisiana question!

Can sane men doubt any long what is GRANT'S purpose?

Now or never, is the time to decide whether GRANT or the civil government shall be supreme in America. And thank Heaven, we doubt not the decision. KIRK fled a fugitive from North Carolina. HOLDEN driven from the highest office in the gift of her people, is now the only man in North Carolina incapable by special sentence, from holding any office of honor, profit or trust in the State. Let SHERIDAN beware lest like KIRK he be a fugitive ere spring time come, and let GRANT beware lest he like HOLDEN be a disgraced impeached and convicted criminal.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.

Captain W. F. AVERY has severed his connection with the *Piedmont Press* and has become the associate editor of the Charlotte *Observer*. The *Press* will hereafter be conducted under the editorial auspices of Messrs. Murrell and Tomlinson, and has our best wishes for its success under its new management. The *Press* has taken and maintained, and deservedly too, a very high position in the ranks of North Carolina journalism.

The accession of so competent a gentleman as Captain AVERY would be a great gain to the editorial corps of any paper in the State and we therefore cordially congratulate the readers of the *Observer* upon their good fortune. Captain AVERY does his duty and does it well wherever placed, whether in the field or in the sanctum. Success to him wherever he goes.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The proceedings had in Congress just now are doubtless very interesting, if we may judge from the imperfect reports sent to us by telegram; but as none of our members of Congress have deemed it of sufficient importance to send us the Congressional Record with the proceedings and speeches reported in full, we are unable to speak with absolute certainty. The JOURNAL goes regularly, we believe, to each member of the House and of the Senate from this State, free of charge.

AT LAST! AT LAST!

It is truly gratifying to see how universal is the condemnation of the course pursued by GRANT and Sheridan in Louisiana. Everywhere the people seem to be aroused, and that too without regard to party. And the Press too, is equally outspoken.

Indeed, if we read the signs of the times aright, the excitement that has seized the popular mind promises to be greater than any that has been felt at the North since the firing upon Fort Sumter. Men everywhere at the North begin to realize at last, that the destruction of civil liberty and the denial of the right of self-government in the Southern States, is but a preliminary to the accomplishment of the same end in the Northern States.

The South has waited long and patiently for this day. God grant that we may not be deceived in thinking that the hour of our deliverance is nigh at hand!

THE Baltimore *American* thinks "the mock-heroic talk as to the subversion of liberty and republican institutions by the employment of troops in New Orleans is unadulterated bosh."

We are truly glad to say that thus far, with the exception of GRANT'S own peculiar organ, the Washington City *Republican*, we have seen no paper, of any political complexion whatever, that agrees with the *American*. Possibly that paper thinks the present a good opportunity to bridge over the bloody chasm that has of late separated it from the President and from Federal pap. We shall see what we shall see, however.

SHERIDAN'S BANDITTI

The subjoined appeal, signed, as will be seen, by the Catholic Archbishops, and the Bishops of Episcopal and Methodist Churches and the Jewish Rabbi, in repudiation of Sheridan's infamous dispatch to the Secretary of War has been published in New Orleans:

To the American People:

Whereas General Sheridan, now in command of the Division of the Missouri, under the date of the 4th inst., has addressed a communication to Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, in which he represents the people of Louisiana at large as breathing vengeance to all lawful authority and approving of murders and crimes; and whereas he has given to that communication full publicity,

We, the undersigned, believe it our duty to proclaim to the whole American people that these charges are unmerited, unfounded and erroneous, and can have no other effect than that of serving the interests of corrupt politicians, who are at this moment making most extreme efforts to perpetuate their power over the State of Louisiana.

N. J. PERCHE, Archbishop, New Orleans;
J. P. B. WILMER, Bishop of Louisiana;
JAS. K. GUTHEIM, Pastor Temple of Sinai;
J. C. KEENER, Bishop M. E. C., South;
C. DALL, Rector St. Joseph's church; and many others.

THE Indianapolis *Sentinel* says:

"It is duty of every legislature now in session, or about to meet, to pass resolutions denouncing the high-handed outrage just perpetrated in New Orleans. Let the people speak through their agents so that the condemnation of the villainy may ring from one end of the country to the other.

THE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND ITS APPROACHING MEETING.

We desire to call special attention to the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Democratic party that is to be held in Raleigh on the 20th of this month.

The meeting to be held on the 20th will doubtless be one of the most important ever held by the Executive Committee. As is generally understood its object is to arrive at some conclusion in regard to the calling of a Convention. This being the case and the decision to be made being so momentous in its consequences to the party and to the State it is incumbent upon every member of that Committee who loves his party and his State to be present at the appointed time.

Nor is it any the less incumbent on the various gentlemen from different parts of the State who have been specially invited to give the Committee the benefit of their opinion to be present. The press too ought to be fully represented. Witnesses as our people are to the scenes of lawless outrage and military despotism that are daily occurring, no true North Carolinian, whose duty it is to be there will fail for any cause save the very gravest to be present in Raleigh at the meeting on the 20th of this month.

Let the meeting be a full one, let it represent the true sentiment of the party, let harmony prevail and unbiassed by any mere pride of opinion or by that very natural feeling that makes men unwilling to recede from any position once taken, let us act for the good of the party and for the good of North Carolina.

The following named gentlemen are members of the State Executive Committee from this section of the State.

J. A. Engelhard, of New Hanover.
James G. Scott, of Onslow.
O. P. Meares, of New Hanover.

The following named gentlemen are the members of the Third Congressional District Executive Committee:

Joseph A. Worth, Cumberland.
D. H. McLean, Harnett.
George S. Cole, Moore.
John D. Currie, Bladen
S. R. Chinnis, Brunswick.
V. V. Richardson, Columbus.
Luke A. Powell, Sampson.
J. N. Stallings, Duplin.
R. W. Ward, Onslow.
S. W. Vick, New Hanover.
W. V. Geffroy, Carteret.

AN OLD STORY—TELL IT AGAIN!

Human nature is human nature, all the world over. Neither the lapse of centuries nor the change of clime or country can alter it. Nor has religion or science, or civilization, nor the much vaunted progress of modern times been able to change the nature of man. In spite of near nineteen years of christianity; in spite of many more years of other systems of religion the infant that first sees the light on this day, if left to the passions born in him, will be a savage pure and simple. And it is this unchanged and unchangable nature of man that accounts for the wonderful accuracy with which history is constantly repeating itself.

When a man gets in a close place, human nature at once suggests to him to get out of it by lying, and nothing but education of one sort or another will keep him from following the suggestion. When a man, who has not by the forms of the law absolute power, has determined to squelch all opposition to his will human nature prompts him to hurl upon those of his subjects or fellow-citizens unused to arms, those whose trade it is to use them. Just as upon a like principle, the old English law forbid a butcher because he was used to shedding blood to sit upon a jury when the life of a prisoner was at stake. But it sometimes, indeed it generally happens, that the military cannot be arranged against the other portions of the community, in the beginning at least of the struggle between the ruler and the people, without some pretext of provocation. And this brings us to the point of our remarks this morning.

The testimony of Governor Kellogg, so-called, before the Congressional Committee at New Orleans on Wednesday last, presents that usurper in precisely the character that the most casual and careless student of history would expect to find him.

If the reign of CHARLES THE SECOND produced a England a Titus Oates and the inventors of the Rye House plot, it should not surprise any man that the rule of GRANT should produce in Louisiana a Sheridan and Kellogg.—KELLOGG falls as naturally into the *role* of spy, informer, detective and official liar to-day, as did OATES two hundred years ago.

Kellogg's assertion that he has information of a plot to assassinate the President, will find no believer even amongst the most credulous of men. And SHERIDAN, too, telegraphs that he has been threatened with assassination, and forsooth, because he "dared to tell the truth." If SHERIDAN shall ever be killed for telling the truth, it will be surely one of the most unjustifiable homicides ever committed.

But these assassination stories are too thin and too old for belief, though GRANT and his tools may make them answer their purpose.

If the people of America, without regard to race, color, sex or previous condition of servitude, desire that their Cheif Magistrate shall continue in his habitual disregard of the laws and of the Constitution, all that they need do is to keep quiet under the present lawless, outrageous, infamous orders of GRANT, executed by his man Sheridan, in New Orleans. Let every freeman in America speak out in thunder tones against GRANT'S usurpation of military power.

There is far too lavish a subserviency to fashion among all classes.

THE "LADIES"—THE SHERIDAN LADIES.

The *National Republican* says:

"New Orleans is quiet." Seeridan "is in New Orleans. His force consists of three staff officers and two "ladies. The White Leaguers, according to the sworn testimony of their "leader, General Ogden, number "2,800 men, cavalry, artillery and "infantry."

"We thank thee for the word"—more especially since being published at Washington City and being GRANT'S own organ, the utterances of the *Republican* may be taken to be at least *semi*-official.

It stirs our gratitude to its profoundest depths, even to that "lower deep still" Milton somewhere speaks of, that with a single word the *Republican* has lifted the fog from the New Orleans mystery, and as easily as if it had been a sheet lifted by its four corners from a bed.

We had been utterly unable to understand the secret of SHERIDAN'S surprising success in the Crescent City. But it has been as as plain as a pike staff ever since we learned that a part of his forces consisted of "two ladies." If there is any one thing New Orleans men have a weakness for, if it be a weakness, more than another, it is "the ladies, Heaven bless them." New Orleans men cannot stand long before the ladies, but will right away. And Sheridan, cunning fellow that he is, knew the fact and organized his "forces" accordingly. And what a magnificent success he made of it! His force all told numbered six souls, and one-third were bonny "ladies," and therewith without firing a gun, he vanquished "2,800 men, cavalry, artillery and infantry"—not a drop of blood having been shed, and not a man or woman having fallen, as it appears, during the entire engagement. But Sheridan is a cunning fellow, and he must be a good judge of women to have picked out two of such great prowess on such short notice.

We would never have believed, did we not have it on such good authority as the *Republican*, that two "ladies," even of SHERIDAN'S "force," could have quieted 2,800 New Orleans men, cavalry, artillery and infantry. The gallantry of the New Orleans men is equalled only by the prowess of the "ladies" of SHERIDAN'S force! Two to 2,800! *Quam mutatus ab illo Hectore!*

CONVENTION.

The *Ansonian* has hitherto been very strongly opposed to the call of a Convention by the present Legislature. We are glad to see, however, that it is now ready to abandon that opposition, believing that the great re-action in public sentiments in its favor will force the Legislature to call a Convention. It says:

"As for ourselves, we want a Constitution that will foster and protect the interests of the citizens and the State—we would have preferred the change by legislative enactment, but A CHANGE BY SOME MODE MUST BE HAD, and if we can't get it in ONE way, why we will gladly welcome it in any shape.

HAS anybody ever taken the measure of the thickness of the skull of one BROMBERG, a member of Congress from the Mobile District in Alabama? He has been reputed to be a fair man, though not a partizan, and has been kindly spoken of by our friends in Alabama, and we can therefore attribute his objection to further debate, on Wednesday, only to sheer stupidity. Another such favorable opportunity to put Radicals on record about the Louisiana Outrage will not soon occur, and it was lost.

The salvation not only of the South, but of Republican institutions in the whole country demands that the widest publication be given to the Louisiana Outrage.

Bad for BROMBERG.

THE Indianapolis *Sentinel* of last Tuesday, referring to Sheridan's dispatches says: "Should the Indiana Legislature be broken up by United States bayonets next Thursday, it is very likely that our own people would display a spirit of defiance."

And so would the citizens of any other free State. But are the people of Louisiana and North Carolina free? Let the citizens of any Northern State answer!

The Washington correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* exposes a scheme concocted by Ring speculators in Washington to get Congress to raise the interest on the 3.65 bonds authorized last June to be paid to District contractors, to 4 per cent. in coin. A large share of the bonds have been bought up at from 65 to 68 cents on the dollar, and if the change in the rate of interest can be effected, the purchasers will make about 30 per cent profit. There is no limit to the greed of the Washington Ring, but the success of this raid upon the Treasury may depend upon whether any of the Executive Household have been let into the job.

Col. Burton, N. Harrison, who was Private Secretary to President Davis during the greater part of his administration, has been appointed Secretary of the Mayor of New York city by Mayor Wickham. Col. Harrison is an able and accomplished lawyer, a highly cultivated and elegant gentleman, an apt and efficient Secretary, and his many friends throughout the South will be greatly gratified at this recognition of his merits.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad has issued notices that all applications for annual passes must be accompanied by photographs of the applicants. A copy of the photograph reduced in size will be pasted on the back of each pass. It is hoped in this way to prevent the lending of passes to third parties—a trick quite common and to which Legislators are especially prone.

DELAYED TELEGRAMS.

The following dispatches from New Orleans to Washington City reached us yesterday morning by mail. The first is Sheridan's notorious "BANDITTI" telegram to which so frequent reference has been made in our dispatches and elsewhere:

GEN. SHERIDAN TO GEN. BELKNAP.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 5—General Sheridan has sent the following dispatch to Secretary Belknap:

HD'QRS MILITARY DIV. OF MISSOURI, NEW ORLEANS, LA., Jan. 5, 1875.

Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

I think the terroism now existing in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas could be entirely removed and confidence and fair dealing established by the arrest and trial of the ringleaders of the armed White Leagues. If Congress would pass a bill declaring them banditti they could be tried by military commission. This banditti, who murdered men here on the 14th of last September, and also more recently at Vicksburg, Mississippi, should in justice to law and order, and peace and prosperity of the Southern part of the country, be punished. It is possible that if the President would issue a proclamation declaring them banditti no further action need be taken except that which would devolve upon me.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General U. S. A.

The city is very quiet to-day. No unusual demonstrations in any quarter. The military still occupy the State-house.

PROTEST OF JOHN M'ENERY.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 5.—The following explains itself:

NEW ORLEANS, January 5, 1875.

To His Excellency, U. S. Grant, President of the United States:

In the name of liberty and all lovers of liberty throughout the United States, I do most solemnly protest against the acts of the military forces of the United States on yesterday in the occupation of the State-house, in the forcible ejection by troops of the members of the Legislature and elected Speaker of the House, and the subsequent organization of the House by the direct and forcible intervention of the military. I affirm, before the whole American people, that the action on the part of the military in this city yesterday is subversive of the republican institutions of this free country.

JOHN MCENERY.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

THE NEW SCRIPTURES.

According to Tyndall, Huxley, Spender and Darwin.

GENESES—CHAPTER 1.

1. Primarily the Unknowable moved upon cosmos and evolved protoplasm.

2. And protoplasm was inorganic and undifferentiated, containing all things in potential energy; and a spirit of evolutions moved upon the fluid mass.

3. And the Unknowable said, Let atoms attract; and their contact begat light, heat and electricity.

4. And the Unconditioned differentiated the atoms, each after its kind; and their combination begat rock, air, and water.

5. And there went out a spirit of evolution from the Unconditioned, and, working in protoplasm, by accretion and absorption produced the organic cell.

6. And cell by nutrition evolved primordial germ, and germ developed protogene; and protogene begat eozoon; and eozoon begat monad, and monad begat animalcule.

7. And animalcule begat ephemera; then begat creeping things to multiply on the face of the earth.

8. And earthy atom in vegetable protoplasms begat the molecule, and thence came all grass and every herb in the earth.

9. And animalculæ in the water evolved fins, tails, claws, and scales; and in the air wings and beaks; and on the land they sprouted such organs as were necessary as played upon by the environment.

10. And by accretion and absorption came the radiata and mollusca, and by gat articulata and articulata begat vertebrata.

11. Now these are the generations of the higher vertebrata, in the cosmic period that the Unknowable evoluted the bipedal mammalia.

12. And every man of the earth, while he was yet a monkey, and the horse while he was a hipparion, and the hipparion before he was an oredon.

13. Out of the acidan came the amphibian and begat the pentadactyle; and the pentadactyle by inheritance and selection produced the hylobate; from which are simiadæ in all their tribes.

14. And out of the simiadæ the lemur prevailed above his fellows and produced the platyrine monkey.

15. And the platyrine begat the catarrhine, and the catarrhine monkey begat the anthropoid ape, and the ape, begat the longimanous orang, and the orang begat the chimpanzee, and the chimpanzee evoluted the what-is-it.

16. And the what-is-it went into the land of Nod and took him a wife of the longimanous gibbons.

17. And in process of the cosmic period were born unto them and their children the anthropomorphic primordial types.

18. The homunculus, the progunthus, the troglodyte, the anochton, the tarragon—these are the generations of primeval man.

19. And primeval man was naked and not ashamed, but lived in quadrumanous innocence, and struggled mightily to harmonize with the environment.

20. And by inheritance and natural selection did he progress from the stable and homogeneous to the complex and heterogeneous—for the weakest died and the strongest grew and multiplied.

21. And man grew a thumb for that he had need of it, and developed capacities for prey.

22. For, behold, the swiftest men caught the most animals, and the swiftest animals got away from the most men; wherefore the slow animals were eaten and the slow men starved to death.

23. And as types were differentiated the weaker types continual'y disappeared.

34 And the earth was filled with violence; for man strove with man, and tribe with tribe, whereby they killed off the weak and foolish, and secured the survival of the fittest.

The extraordinary contortions of a man who attempts to cross a New York street on a rainy day are only equalled by the sickly misery depicted upon his face when he flops down in the gutter and finds he has made a mistake.

Thursday was the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. There were only thirteen Americans killed in the fight; but in the light of present events even that was a very useless waste of valuable lives.

If a man can get up a laugh without it, why does he pay seventy-five cents to see Fox in Humpty Dumpty?

For the Journal.

CONDUCTORS.

The magazines and periodicals of last summer (particularly Scribner's Magazine,) gave articles descriptive of the life and labors of "the engineer" on an American railroad, but in none of them was more than an incidental notice of the conductor, and yet this officer bears upon his shoulders a responsibility that it is almost impossible to estimate and upon him, as a general thing, falls the blame when any accident resulting in the loss of life occurs. Will any one follow us while we look at a train as made up for the transportation of passengers, say in one of the South Atlantic States. Passing the engine we come first to the express car, we cannot enter, as the express messenger, with two revolvers lying near him to enforce it, has his order not to admit any one but the agents of the company. We remember to have been on a certain railroad in North Carolina, one winter, and stopping at one of the stations about three o'clock in the morning, we were attracted to a house near the road, which was brilliantly lighted up; so we went out of the car and across the street "to see a man," whom we saw and had just settled with, when the whistle blew the signal to start. We dashed for the train and jumped on the first platform reached; it was very cold, so we opened the door and hurried in, intending to pass through to our seat in the passenger car, but we did not go at once, for as the door opened there sprang a lively young man up from a buffaloe-robe on which he had been lying, and presented two cocked revolvers in our face, demanding who we were and what our business was. As soon as we could catch breath again, we attempted to explain the position, but he ordered us out immediately under pain of a few ounces of cold lead. We got outside and expostulated. We told that young man that we should certainly freeze to death before we got to the next station, that we had left our overcoat in our seat, that we had no idea of molesting him or any one else, that we had always been a peace man, that we would treat at the next station, and sundry other reasons we gave in the most pressing manner through our chattering teeth—for the train was now running at 30 miles an hour against a cold freezing wind—he fell back to his stove and repeated his "orders" over and over again and seemed to know them as well as some children know the catechism, i. e. "by heart." The position was becoming painful, when he moved to the side of the car, and standing between a large box, ordered us to pass through on the other side without looking upon him, under pain of instant demolition, and there was a slight sprinkle of "cuss words" mixed up with a tirade about "scatt-red brains," which we did not try to remember, as it was painful to hear. We lost no time, but sliding along the opposite side of the car made a rush at the back door and disappeared with a slam. The young man was disagreeable company in his then state of mind. How it was that he left the door unlocked we could never find out; it remains unexplained to this day. Passing the express car we come generally to the baggage car. As every every conductor now-a-days is personally responsible for all the baggage entrusted to him, of course this car claims his careful attention. He may entrust the keys to his baggage master, or to his brakesman, if he has no baggage master, but they (the keys) are supposed to be in his pocket, and his responsibility is not removed by his giving them into the hands of another person. He carefully examines this car frequently to see that everything is going forward in a proper manner, and if all baggage is delivered right, or if no proper claimant comes for it, he keeps it until the owner or his agent appears.

Passing from the baggage car we reach the lowest class of passengers. By the term lowest we do not always mean those lowest in the social grades, but always those who prefer to ride at the lowest rates. Then we have the second class car; then the smoking car for the first class passengers; then the first-class cars, the palace cars, sleeping cars, &c. All these the conductor has to examine to see that they are properly lighted and warmed, that they are clean in all their parts, that the coolers are filled, the coal and ice on board for the trip, in short that everything is ready for a run at full speed, of say, two hundred miles. Of course the breaks, the general appearance of the tracks and couplings, and above all the cord which connects with the signal gong of the engine, all pass under his eye in this cursory examination, but that eye takes in at a glance, defects which would not be seen by the inexperienced after a critical examination. The train is now ready, the passengers and all things required to go are on board, and now he goes to the standard time-keeper to see if his watch is right, to the office for his papers and orders, a short cry "all aboard," he is on the platform between the baggage car and third class; with the cord he makes his signal to the eng neer "go ahead," the whistle responds and we move slowly out of the depot. Now comes the hour for active vigilance; the lives of hundred are entrusted to his care by the company, as well as thousands of dollars worth of property. We stood once on the deck of one of the finest steamships in the American Navy, and as the comodore looked proudly over her decks, her armament and her spars, we asked him, "do you not find it very pleasant to be the commander of such a noble ship?" His reply was, "if I had no responsibility connected with it, I might find it pleasant; but, here is a vessel which cost the country over a million dollars, here are over six hundred souls on board, here are fire water, wind, and the passions of men to contend with, and behind it all lies the fact that I am the representative of the honor of my country, to uphold which, under all circumstances, is my duty, and if I had not the experience of forty-four years I should shrink from the task. I am sixty, and entered the navy at sixteen!" So also is the responsibility of the conductor. It is not a mere collecting of fare which forms his duty. It is the safe conduct of these souls to their destination in proper time—a stipulated time—so that they can pass on in their several routes and say, "I am satisfied with the ——— Rail Road!"

We are glad to see that the courts of the county are disposed to enlarge the powers of the conductors when on the road in charge of trains. One decision, if not more, affirms that "the conductor on his regular trip and on board his train, is clothed with the powers of a sheriff for the preservation of the peace and the protection of his passengers." This is right, for it often happens that men on trains become very unruly, some fellow who has paid "third class," will insist on riding "first-class," and depend upon "ballying" the conductor to maintain his position. We witness[illegible] of this kind once. The [illegible] the influence of spirituous [illegible] himself in a [illegible]

car and refused to move. The conductor requested him to go forward to his proper place when the train stopped at the next station. He positively refused, and drawing a pistol, ordered the conductor to leave him. Turning calmly to the passengers the conductor said: "Gentlemen, this car cannot proceed any further until this man leaves it." Almost in the twinkling of an eye, a dozen pistols were levelled at the ruffian's head; he paled, the conductor pointed to the door, he rose, the passengers followed; on the platform he was ordered to the ground, the cord ran swiftly through its grooves and the train moved off, leaving him gazing sadly at its departing. What remedy had he? None against the conductor or company, neither of them had ordered him off the train. The stroke of policy by which the conductor got the passengers to put him off was entirely successful, and there was nobody to enter suit against. There was no such thing as *bullying* that conductor; he was as brave and fearless as a lion, but cool and deliberate. We suppose he had been in the front of battle during "the late unpleasantness" in more than a hundred actions. He chose that course to get clear of a troublesome man. It is not every one who can succeed so well. We remember one night that an excursion party was returning from one of our Southern cities. One of the excursionists was particularly noisy and disturbed the ladies in the car, the conductor remonstrated, he would not stop. He was threatened. He threatened back, but became more moderate, and the Conductor left him. When they arrived at the station where the man got off, the Conductor was in the rear car. He got out and passed up the platform towards the baggage car. The man met him and with an oath leveled a pistol at his breast and fired. The Conductor with a swift swing of his left hand turned the pistol enough to let the ball pass clear of his body, and before the fellow could fire again, he lay to all appearance a quivering corpse on the platform. The Conductor with one telling blow from his right hand armed with his punch had knocked him senseless.

But it is not in such scenes as these the Conductor glories. It is said that living animals, dogs and even babies, are sent by the Southern Express to all parts of the United States safely.—We suppose the expense of a wet nurse is included in the receipt as "charges." With more safety does a lady travel in the South "IN CHARGE OF THE CONDUCTOR." Under such circumstances he becomes a knightly character, and no knight of the days of chivalry more jealously guarded his "ladylove" than does the conductor the lady placed "in charge." She is provided with the best of seats, she is visited between all station to see if she wants anything, she is escorted to meals at eating stations, her baggage is carefully attended to and she is escorted to the care of another conductor at the end of the route. Woe to the individual who would dare to insult or in any way molest her! As the naval officer, of whom we spoke, had behind all his other responsibilities the honor of his country, so the conductor has has the honor of his line involved in this matter and would die as willingly in upholding it as the other. There are hundreds of the fair women of the South who travel "in charge of the conductor," and we have got to hear of one who ever had reason to complain.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE VICKSBURG RIOT.

Important Testimony Regarding the Organization of the Negro Movement upon the City—Crosby's Orders to his Henchmen—The first Firing—Governor Ames' Responsibility.

VICKSBURG, MISS., Jan. 4, 1875.

The Congressional Investigating Committee met at ten o'clock. The first witness was Dr. Jones M. Hunt, who testified as follows:

Have resided here since 1866; on the morning of December 7, owing to various rumors, Colonel Miller asked me to go out on the Grove street road and see if the negroes were approaching; after galloping out five or six miles ran into a body of armed negroes, some of whom cried, "Shoot him!" I asked, "Who is in command?" Owen said, "I am colonel," and he ordered the men to keep quiet. I asked him what he meant by this proceeding. He said he was going to Vicksburg under Crosby's orders; asked him to ride back with me, which he did. On the way he told me that there were 700 armed negroes and 800 on another road, besides his men, and that General Grant and Governor Ames were in Vicksourg; that Crosby was in command of all the blacks and that he had his orders in writing. After we had ridden some distance I told him if he and his men attempted to go into the city all would be killed. Owen became frantic, and, showing a pistol, said he would go or die. I tried to reason with him, and, seeing that was of no use, left him.

ARREST OF CROSBY.

I had not proceeded far before he overtook me, and accompanied me to near Point Lookout, when Ben Allen, now acting as doorkeeper of this room, signaled Owen, who stopped, and I came on and reported to Colonel Miller what I had seen; he told me to secure Crosby; I went to his house and found Ben Allen there; when I told Crosby I wanted him he declined to go; I started to draw a pistol and he surrendered; after taking him to the Court House I went out to where Miller's crowd was; Colonel Miller asked me to get the women and children out of the valley in front, and then to take Owen to see Crosby, which I did; when we saw Crosby he told Owen to lay down his arms and home; Owen said he would obey the command if I would take him back; when we got back Owen asked me to please write down on paper, "Tell the damned Radicals to go to hell, for I am done with them and now intend to act with honest people," and to put this in the papers; he then asked me to get some cavalry out of his rear and he would take his men home; I got some mounted men out of a gap in his rear, and he marched off while I returned to the Court House; I saw no fighting; the negroes were moving off when I left; I saw some excited men following, and told Colonel Miller, who stopped them.

THE FIRST FIRING.

Charles E. Furlong was the next witness, and was examined by Mr. Spencer:

I was formerly Sheriff; first appointed by General Ord and elected twice as a Republican; my last term expired last January; I was elected State Senator at the last election, but both parties voted for me; I was in the Federal army; on the morning of the fight I was in company with Mr. Lanier; I went out on the Jackson road to try to get the negroes to go back; saw [illegible] command, which began firing; [illegible] command; am positive the [illegible] first; I was armed then as now (producing a repeater from his pantaloons pocket); there was no attack by us; my mission was of peace and defence; the action of the citizens that day was irrespective of party; about 100 ex-federal soldiers were in the ranks; politics had nothing to do with it; of my personal knowledge I know of no official corruption.

TESTIMONY OF A LEADER OF THE NEGROES.

Andrew Owens, colored, a large man, with an unmistakable trace of Indian blood, and the leader of the negroes on the Baldwin Ferry road, was the next witness.

To General Hurlbut—Live twelve miles east of Vicksburg, on the Lanier place, on the Baldwin Ferry road; came in on that road on the day of the fight, with about 120 men from Big Block Bottom; we started about daybreak; after the meeting at the hickory tree, Sheriff Crosby told me himself to come in on Monday; my orders were to come armed; he had sent out some letters and bills; my orders were verbal and were given to me at Montgomery's, a colored man's store, in Vicksburg on the Saturday before; Crosby did not state why he wanted us to come; only knew of one written order; that was to John Taylor, a leading colored man, on the Hall's Ferry road; I did not read it; cannot read; when we started thought the negroes of the country generally understood it as we did; I have no military rank; I did not organize my men; only half were then armed and they with old muskets, shotguns and pistols.

He then detailed the meeting with Dr. Hunt, which differed very little from his former statement; also his interview with Colonel Miller, just outside the city, which substantially agreed with Colonel Miller's statement.

FIRED UPON IN RETREAT.

Witness continued—I came to the Court House, where I saw Crosby and asked him what to do; Crosby said, "All right;" I went back and asked Colonel Miller to get some cavalry out of my rear, which he did; I then told my men to go home; when they got on the bridge the citizens began firing, and the men wanted to form in line; I told them no; the firing was still kept up, and some of my men formed into line, when I drew my revolver and forced them to go on; I soon saw one of my men fall; I then jumped into a ditch where I was captured; had then fallen back three-fourths of a mile; I think the firing was begun by mounted men; if my men ever fired I did not know it; the firing only lasted ten minutes; John Kearner captured me, and told the others not to hurt me; saw only three dead men; was put in jail and kept ten days; moved on Vicksburg because I was ordered by Crosby; didn't have time to study it over; never heard there was to be any violence or robbery; had heard of the troubles about Crosby; he never told me what he wanted us to do; said it did not make any difference, and that there was no danger in coming; the order to Taylor was written; the Rev. Tom. Perkins was to have carried it, but had gone home; heard Crosby's order read at Hickory Tree; thought the others were coming on different roads, but had no communication with them; didn't know half of the men that came with me; while in jail I was allowed to see any one I wished; no propositions were made to me to implicate any one.

MUSTERING THE NEGROES.

To Mr. Williams—Thought Crosby, as Sheriff, had authority, as Sheriff, to order us in; intended to submit ourselves to him when I arrived.

To Mr. Speer—Had been in Vicksburg the Friday and Saturday before, but only on business; the night after Crosby was forced to resign he came to my house with Tom Broadwaters at eleven o'clock, and said he was going to Jackson; said he had been driven out of his office; I think now his business was to notify the Republican to help him to be reinstated; notified men to meet him at Hickory Tree; next morning notices were printed for the Republican party to meet at Vicksburg; on Monday morning sent them round by two men; about seventy-five or eighty men were there that evening, and talked about coming in; Nelson Wells read it to them; a good many wanted to know what they were wanted to come in for; told them I did not know, but they must come; met next morning as day was breaking; thought all the colored men in the county were doing the same thing; the order was to meet armed; thought we were to obey any legal order of the Sheriff; if the Sheriff had told me that the people of Vicksburg had put him out and to arrest them all and put them in jail I would have so; five or six years ago I belonged to a society which required colored people to swear to stand by each other; Colonel Furlong administered the oath; when I saw Crosby in jail I didn't reproach him; was not angry with him; when I got back to Colonel Miller I didn't curse or the rest Crosby; don't think

THE OBJECT OF COLONEL MILLER'S MEN

at the time of the firing was not to kill my men, only to frighten them; have no ill feeling toward Colonel Miller's men; believe some of the young men would have killed my men, but the old citizens would not; would think it my duty to obey the Governor's proclamation; wouldn't obey the orders of preachers to commit violence; the tickets which we vote are marked; don't think the colored people would allow a negro to vote one not marked, but would not maltreat him for doing so.

To Mr. O'Brien—My belief is that Governor Ames is the responsible person.

To Mr. Williams—This is merely my opinion.

To Mr. Conger—If Crosby had not been interterred with there would have been no trouble.

At five o'clock the committee adjourned until nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

Sufficient data has been ob

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1875.

COLONEL BENNETT AND CONVENTION.

At the Convention meeting held at Wadesboro' last week, COLONEL BENNETT is reported in the *Herald* of that place, to have said

"He was opposed to a Convention being called at this time, and that his opposition was based on grounds of policy and expediency. The Republican party could not charge the Democrats in the next campaign with failure to comply with their promise relative to a change in the present Constitution because they (the Republicans) had persistently met and opposed every step in that direction.

There was not a single Southern State that had endeavored to change the obnoxious Constitution imposed by the Reconstruction Acts of Congress, that had not been the theatre of revolution."

If COLONEL BENNETT had said the Radical party could not consistently "charge the Democrats in the next campaign with failure to comply with their promise" we might agree with him. But did Radicals ever regard *consistency?* Consistently or inconsistently, they will make the charge, and what is worse for us, they will prove it if we fail to call a Convention.

But says COLONEL BENNETT:

"There was not a single Southern State that had endeavored to change the obnoxious Constitution imposed by the Reconstruction Acts of Congress that had not been the theatre of revolution."

DOES COLONEL BENNETT mean to say that revolution has been caused by attempts to change obnoxious Reconstruction Constitutions? If so, is his statement borne out by the facts? It certainly is not borne out by the facts in VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI OR TENNESSEE.

ARKANSAS did, indeed, have a "revolution" but she became peaceful as soon as the Convention was called and the new government inaugurated by it went into operation. The Convention did not precede but followed the "revolution."

TEXAS, too, changed her obnoxious Constitution, put her new government into operation, "supported by Grant himself, and all was peace there too.

LOUISIANA is now "and has been a "theatre of revolution" and she has changed her obnoxious Reconstruction Constitution. But the change of the Constitution had nothing to do with the revolution, nor did the revolution have anything to do with the change of the Constitution, for at the latest accounts we had to have been of different opinions.

We confess, however, we know of the facts to which COLONEL BENNETT alludes when he says no county in either of the States have renewed their allegiance to the Conservative party, and there can be hardly a doubt as to the political character of the men who would represent them in the Convention.

What has our contemporary to say of Alamance and Person, through temporary local dissentions now represented by Radicals, and of Buncombe, with one Radical representative. Will it deny that the success of the Democrats in those counties, for delegates to a Convention, is certain?

No! The most timid opponents of Convention cannot count a Radical majority in that body, if called, even where their fears, and not their sober judgment, makes the count.

CONVENTION.

The Greenville *Register*, hitherto so strongly opposed to the call of a Convention, is evidently undergoing a change of heart. In the last issue it says:

In the General Assembly should at once be voted on upon the people in North and on the mind delegates to the Convention, then every township in the state should hold their primary meetings and send their delegates to the Nominating Convention, with instructions to select the very best men to represent it in the State Convention, and we are willing to submit this question into the hands of our delegates, knowing they will ever guard the interest of their constituents. It is true we do not know that the Democratic party will have the majority in the Convention that they have now in the Legislature, but it seems that the west and middle portions of the State are almost a unit for it, and all they ask is for the East to do her duty, and we know she will not be found wanting when the time comes for action. She has behaved long and well, and even now there are many who think such a step would be premature, but give them an assurance that we will not damage our future hopes and there will no longer be a division in our county, but every one will come forward and unite heart and hand in this contest for the overthrow of this Canby Constitution.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL.

Does the *Agricultural Journal* desire to be classed as a political newspaper and among the opponents of a Convention? One of its subscribers in this county has called our attention to the part it has taken in opposition to the call of a Convention, and he further said that if such a course was persisted in he would be obliged to withdraw his support from the paper, as he subscribed to it under the impression that it would be devoted to matters agricultural, and not to political affairs.

The *Agricultural Journal* has, of course, a perfect right to be a political sheet if it so desires, nor have we the slightest objection. All we ask is that it may show its true flag at its mast-head.

THE GREAT NEW YORK INDIGNATION MEETING.

If this much advertised assemblage, that was to have been on Monday night, and that was to have expressed, in thunder tone, the indignation of all honest and respectable Gotham at the Louisiana Outrage, was held at all, its thunder must have been very mild indeed.

Up to this date we have heard not a sound. Are our New York friends, unlike SHERIDAN and GRANT, afraid of somebody or something? or will we have to wait for the mails to furnish us with the proceedings?

SHERIDAN.

When did it ever happen that Jews and Gentiles, Catholics and Protestants of all denominations were able to find a common platform upon which they could all stand in harmony? Never, so far as we know, until it was made their duty to unite in the expression of the opinion that SHERIDAN is the Prince of Liars.

No matter upon how many other points they differ, men of all religions agree that SHERIDAN is a liar and that

CONVENTION—IS THERE DANGER?

It is not an uncommon sight to see children amuse themselves in building formidable looking structures of blocks merely to tear them down. We do not know that the aforesaid children, however, are as much gratified at their seeming powers as delighted at the noise and confusion which they create. We bear cheerfully with it for the sake of the harmless amusement which it affords.

The Wilmington *Star* performs quite a similar feat in giving its reasons why it is afraid for the Legislature to call a Convention. It builds an imposing edifice indeed, and tears it down to its own satisfaction, with a beautiful moral upon the terrible disaster. It says:

The Hillsboro *Recorder* wishes to know what those who oppose the calling of a Convention at this time "are afraid of?"

Remarking that the basis of representation for a Convention is the same as that of the House of Representatives, and that our majority in the latter body is now about 40, we have no hesitation in saying that we are afraid the Radicals might make it uncomfortably close for us in the election of delegates.

The counties of Wake, Wayne, Pitt, Brunswick, Richmond, Montgomery, Davidson, Nash, Franklin, Guilford and Randolph are now represented in the Lower House of the Legislature by 19 Conservatives or Democrats. Will our brother of the *Recorder* vouch for a similar result in an election for delegates to a Convention if called now?

This is one thing we are "afraid of." Many other objections have already been named.

The *Star* assumes, in the first place, that in the present House our majority "is now about forty," and from this standpoint is afraid that the Radicals might make it uncomfortably close in the election of delegates.

Forthwith the *Star* mentions several counties sending nineteen delegates which it assumes will send Radicals to the Convention, now being represented by Conservative-Democrats.

In the first place the Conservative-Democratic majority in the House as shown by the caucus roll is *fifty* instead of "about forty." So that we could lose nineteen without rendering the result "uncomfortably close," even giving the Radicals every county which the *Star* regards as doubtful. But what are the facts. Let the *News* and the *Sentinel* answer for Wake; let the *Patriot* answer for Guilford, the *Register* for Pitt. These papers published in these counties all urge the call of a Convention. We believe we can answer for Brunswick. We know the white people of that gallant county, and are satisfied that our candidate for delegate will be triumphantly elected.

In 1871 when delegates were elected to a Convention, both Davidson and Guilford elected Conservatives to the Convention although they voted against the call. Since the both counties have renewed their allegiance to the Conservative party, and there can be hardly a doubt as to the political character of the men who would represent them in the Convention.

What has our contemporary to say of Alamance and Person, through temporary local dissentions now represented by Radicals, and of Buncombe, with one Radical representative. Will it deny that the success of the Democrats in those counties, for delegates to a Convention, is certain?

No! The most timid opponents of Convention cannot count a Radical majority in that body, if called, even where their fears, and not their sober judgment, makes the count.

WHAT HAS THE LOUISIANA OUTRAGE DONE?

In reply to this pertinent question the Savannah *News* says:

(1.) It has aroused the friends of Constitutional liberty of all parties and all sections of the Union from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Aroostoc to the Rio Grande. (2.) It has blown Grant's third-term aspirations to the four winds of Heaven. (3.) It has given the death blow to Radicalism. (4.) It has made the rottenness of Kellogg's usurpation palpable and transparent. (5.) It has exhibited the ruffianly satrap Phil Sheridan to the world in his true character, and stamped him with imperishable infamy. (6.) It has opened the eyes of the people to the iniquity of permitting the army to be employed as the mere instrument of a political faction. (7.) It has revived the hopes of the true people of the Union for the restoration of Constitutional government, sectional concord, peace and prosperity. (8.) It has demonstrated the danger of elevating mere military men to the Presidency. Grant is the last military President of the Republic

From the New Orleans Picayune

REPORTS OF FAMOUS MILITARY HEROES.

"I came; I saw; I conquered."—Julius Cæsar.

"I am not afraid."—Sheridan.

"Order reigns in Warsaw."—Suwarrow.

"I am not afraid."—Sheridan.

"We have met the enemy and he is ours."—Perry.

"I am not afraid."—Sheridan.

"Gen. Taylor never surrenders."—Zachary Taylor.

"I am not afraid."—Sheridan.

"We are in Lucknow."—Havelock.

"I am not afraid."—Sheridan.

WORTHY OF CONSIDERATION.

When the American people, says the New Orleans *Picayune* read, that Gen. Sheridan wants the law and the constitution to be set aside, in order that he may shoot as many American citizens as may have incurred his displeasure, and that he only waits for the President's permission to begin the butchery, they will be able to measure the character of the President who sent such a man upon such a mission, and to estimate the danger with which such a President threatens the Republic.

CONVENTION.

The Monroe *Enquirer* says: We have taken the trouble to find out something of the feeling of the people of this county on the Convention question. We believe every single person we have conversed with—and the number includes some of our most prominent citizens—express themselves as favoring the movement. Put Union county down as for Convention. Our people want to get rid of the

The Boston *Advertiser*, perhaps the ablest Republican newspaper in Massachusetts, was slow, compared with other papers at the North, in taking a decided position in regard to the Louisiana Outrage. We are truly glad to see, however, that the *Advertiser* speaks at last, after mature reflection, and that it gives forth no uncertain sound. Its utterances are clear and distinct, and altogether in condemnation of the course of Grant and Sheridan. Nor are we surprised at this course on the part of the *Advertiser*, for, although a Republican sheet, it has of late years struck many manful blows against the encroachments of Federal power upon the rights of the people.

The *Advertiser*, closing a strong and well considered article, says:

Nobody responsibly connnected with these proceedings will escape the censure of the nation. It is impossible to believe the American people will sanction them. However sincere the motives of the their action, they will find they have assumed a monstrous burden. There is no danger to the Republic likely to result from leaving States to themselves to manage their own affairs, that begins to be so threatening to our peace and to the security of our institutions as such a precedent of resort to military force to control the organization of legislative bodies.

General SHERIDAN asks the country, says the New York *World*, to take his word in preference to the testimony of the Roman Catholic Archbishops of New Orleans and Little Rock, the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Louisiana, the Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in New Orleans, the leading Jewish rabbis of the two States, prominent Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist clergymen; the members of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, of the Merchants' Exchange, and of the Board of Underwriters and the Northern and Western business men sojourning in New Orleans and numbering among them soldiers of the last war who were as faithful and fought as hard for the Union and the old flag as Sheridan himself. On one side are these men, and on the other General Sheridan, a hot-tempered, ignorant partisan, who has been less than a week in the State, backed by the worthless Northern adventurers who carpet-bagged to Louisiana at the close of the war in search of plunder and who have been, according to their own accounts of each other and the testimony of all reputable men and women, the most rapacious thieves in the world—outside of South Carolina. The verdict of the country will be that the weight of the testimony does not lie on the side of Sheridan and friends.

CONVENTION.

And now we have the pleasure of announcing that our highly esteemed and Conservative cotemporary the *Southern Home*, is fully abreast with the Convention movement.

In its last issue the *Home* says:

Although as much opposed to the County Constitution as it is possible for any one to be, we thought, when our Legislature first assembled, that it might be more prudent to defer a Convention until we should have a Democratic President and Congress. But the recent Democratic triumphs and the growing unpopularity of the Administration, even in Republican ranks, insure a quiet election and freedom from intimidation. The threats that were made in 1871 will not be repeated by Grant and his Janizaries, or, if repeated, they will but have the effect they ought to have had then, of making our people the more determined to abolish the bayonet Constitution. If the Legislature will make the call, the people will elect their best men to the Convention. We have a splendid majority now in the Legislature and we have every reason to believe that Republicans (we use the word in distinction to Radicals) will co-operate with us in abolishing a Constitution utterly unsuited to the wants, habits and condition of our people.

Rev. Dr. Leighton Coleman, of Trinity Episcopal Church, Toledo, Ohio, has been chosen Bishop of Wisconsin. That diocese having been divided with the assent of the late Trinnial Convention, a Convention met at Fon du Lac on Friday to organize the new diocese, which consists of the northeastern counties of the State. It was resolved to name it the Diocese of Fon du Lac. The new Bishop is a Philadelphian by birth, and is a son of the late Dr. Coleman, formerly Rector of Trinity Church, Southwark.

No less than thirty Legislatures will be in session next week. Some of them are second and others special sessions, and it has rarely occurred that so many have been simultaneously at work. The Democrats control seventeen of them; the Republicans twelve, and Federal bayonets one. The list includes all the States but seven, none of whose Legislatures meet this Winter, namely: California, Connecticut, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, New Hampshire and Oregon.

The Little Rock Clergy Protest.

LITTLE ROCK, January 7—The following was published here to-day:

To the People of the United States:

Having seen a dispatch of General Sheridan's to the Secretary of War, in which he speaks of terrorism as existing in the State of Arkansas, we feel it to be our duty, in behalf of the religious community with which we are connected, to say to the world at large that there is no such thing as terrorism existing in this State, and no repression of public opinion or of private action, except that imposed by an ordinary code of laws, and that since the last of May of the past year the country has been profoundly quiet. There have been no persecutions, political or otherwise, and as far as we have been able to learn, no White Leaguers or any other similar associations. As General Sheridan has not been in Arkansas, and could only have formed an opinion by hearsay, this fact may account for an opinion of the existence of imaginary evils for which he proposes a remedy, which, of itself, would extinguish all law and procure a condition of affairs which would be a terrorism indeed.

(Signed) EDWARD FITZGERALD, Bishop of Little Rock.
A. R. WINFIELD, Presiding Elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church at South Little Rock.
H. N. PIERCE, Baptist Missionary of Arkansas and Indian Territory.
THOS. R. WELSH, Pastor Presbyterian Church.
T. R. LEAK, Pastor Methodist Episcopal Church.
JACOB BLOCH, Rabbi Congregation Bnai Israel.

Don Alfonso is a rival to the Imperial for the hand of

LOUISIANA

PRESIDENT GRANT'S MESSAGE TO THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—Noon.

To the Senate of the United States:

I have the honor to make the following answer to a Senate resolution of the 8th instant, asking for information as to any interference by any military officer or any part of the army of the United States with the organization or proceedings of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana or either branch thereof, and also enquiring in regard to the existence of armed organizations in that State hostile to the government thereof and intent on overturning such government by force. To say that lawlessness, turbulence and bloodshed have characterized the political affairs of that State since its organization under the reconstruction acts, is only to repeat what has become well known as a part of its unhappy history, but it may be proper here to refer to the elections of 1868, by which the Republican vote of the State through fraud and violence was reduced to a few thousands, and the blood riots of 1866 and 1868, to show that the disorders there are not due to any recent causes or to any late action of the federal authorities. Preparatory to the election of 1872, a shameful and undisguised conspiracy was formed to carry that election against the Republicans without regard to law or right, and to that end the most glaring frauds and forgeries were committed in the returns after many colored citizens had been denied registration and others deterred by fear from casting their ballots. When the time came for a final canvass of the votes in view of the foregoing facts, Wm. P. Kellogg, the Republican candidate for Governor, brought suit upon the equity side of the United States Circuit Court for Louisiana and against Warmouth and others who had obtained possession of the returns of the election, representing that several thousand voters of the State had been deprived of the elective franchise on account of their color, and praying that measures might be taken to have said votes counted and for general relief to enable the Court to enquire as to the truth of these allegations, a temporary restraining order was issued against the Departments which was once wholly disregarded and treated with contempt by those to whom it was directed. These proceedings have been wholly denounced as an unwarrantable interference by the Federal Judiciary with the election of State officers, but it is to be remembered that by the 15th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the political equality of the colored citizens is secured, and under the 2d section of that Amendment, providing that Congress shall have power to enforce its provisions, by appropriate legislation. An act was passed on the 31st of May, 1870 and amended in 1871 the object of which was to prevent the denial or abridgment of suffrage to citizens on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and it has been held by all the Federal Judges, before whom the question has arisen, including Justice Strong of the Supreme Court, that the protection afforded by this Amendment and these acts extend to State as well as other elections. That it is the duty of the Federal Courts to enforce the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, is too clear for controversy. Section 15 of said act, after numerous provision therein to prevent an evasion of the 15th Amendment, provides that the jurisdiction of Circuit Court of the United States shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the provisions of said act, and of the act amendatory thereof. Congress seems to have contemplated equitable as well as legal proceedings to prevent the denial of suffrage to colored citizens, and it may be safely asserted that, if Kellogg's bill in the above named case did not present a case for the equitable interposition of the Court, that no such case can arise under the act. That the Courts of the United States have the right to interfere in various ways with State elections, so as to maintain political equality and rights therein, irrespective of race or color, is comparatively a new, and to some, seems to be a startling idea; but its results are as clearly from the 15th Amendment to the Constitution and the acts that have been passed to enforce that amendment, as the abrogation of State laws upholding slavery results from the 13th Amendment to the Constitution. While the jurisdiction of the Court in the case of Kellogg vs. Warmoth and others is clear to my mind, it seems that some of the orders made by the Judge in that and the kindred case of Antoine were illegal, but while they are so held and considered it is not to be forgotten that the mandate of his Court had been contemptuously defied, and they were made while wild scenes of anarchy were sweeping away all restraint of law and order. Doubtless the Judge of this Court made grave mistakes; but the law allows the Chancellor great latitude, not only in punishing those who condemn his orders and injunctions, but in preventing the consummation of the wrong which he has judicially forbidden. Whatever may be said or thought of those matters, it was only made known to me that the process of the United States Court was resisted and as said act specially provides for the use of the army and navy when necessary to enforce judicial process arising thereunder, I considered it my duty to see that such process was executed according to the judgment of the court.

Resulting from these proceedings, through various controversies and complications, a State administration was organized with Wm. P. Kellogg as Governor, which, in the discharge of my duty under section 4, article 4, of the Constitution, I have recognized as the government of the State. It has been bitterly and persistently alleged that Kellogg was not elected; whether he was or not, is not altogether certain, nor is it any more certain that his competitor, McEnery, was chosen. The election was a gigantic fraud and there are no reliable returns of its result. Kellogg obtained possession of the office and in my opinion has more right to it than his competitor. On the 20th of February, 1873, the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate made a report in which they say they were satisfied by testimony that the manipulation of the election machinery by Warmoth and others, was equivalent to 20,000 votes and they add that to recognize the McEnery government would be recognising a government based upon fraud in defiance of the wishes and intention of the voters of the State. Assuming the correctness of the statements in this report, and they seem to have been generally accepted by the country, the great crime in Louisiana, about which so much has been said, is that one is holding the office of Governor who was cheated out of twenty thousand votes, against another whose title to the office is undoubtedly based on fraud and in defiance of the wishes and intentions of the voters of the State. Misinformed and misjudging as to the nature and extent of this report, the supporters of McEnery proceeded to displace by force in some counties of the State the appointees of Gov. Kellogg and on the 13th of April, in an effort of that kind a butchery of citizens was committed at Colfax, which in blood-thirstiness and barbarity, is hardly surpassed by any acts of savage warfare. To put this matter beyond controversy, I quote from the charge of Judge Woods of the United States Circuit Court to the jury in the case of the [illegible] vs. Cruikshank and [illegible]leans, in March 1874.

[illegible] on trial there [illegible] controversy [illegible]

the presence and hearing of counsel on both sides and if I state as a conceded fact any matter that is doubted they can correct me." After stating the origin of the difficulty which grew out of an attempt of white persons to drive the Parish Judge and Sheriff, appointees of Kellogg, from office, and their attempted protection by colored persons, which led to some fighting in which quite a number of negroes were killed, the Judge states, "most of those who were not killed were taken prisoners. Fifteen or sixteen of the blacks had lifted the boards and taken refuge under the floor of the Court House. They were all captured; about 37 men were taken prisoners. The number is not definitely fixed; they were kept under guard until dark; they were led out two by two and shot. Most of the men were shot to death. A few were wounded, not mortally, and by pretending to be dead were afterwards during the night able to make their escape—among them was the Levi Nelson named in the indictments. The dead bodies of the negroes killed in this affair were left unburied until Tuesday, April 15th, when they were buried by a Deputy Marshal and an officer of the militia from New Orleans. These persons found fifty-nine dead bodies. They showed pistol shot wounds, the great majority in the head and most of them in the back of the head. In addition to the fifty-nine dead bodies found, some charred remains of dead bodies were discovered near the Court House; six dead bodies were found under a warehouse, all shot in the head, but one or two which were shot in the heart. The only white men injured from the beginning of these hostilities to their close were Hadnot and Harris. The Court House and its contents were entirely consumed. There is no evidence that any one in the crowd of whites bore any lawful warrant for the arrest of any of the blacks. There is no evidence that either Nash or Cazabat, after the affair was over demanded their offices to which they had set up claim, but Register continued to act as parish Judge and Shaw as Sheriff. These are facts in this case, as I understand them to be admitted. To hold the people of Lousiana generally responsible for these atrocities, would not be just, but it is a laudable fact that obstructions were thrown in the way of publishing these murders, and the so-call'd Conservative papers of the State not only justified the massacre, but denounced as Federal tyranny and despotism, the attempt of the U. S. officers to bring them to justice. Fierce denunciation rang through the country about office holding and election matters in Louisiana, while every one of the Colfax miscreants goes unwhipped of justice and no way can be found in this boasted land of civilization and christianity to punish the perpetrators of this bloody and monstrous crime. Not unlike this was the massacre in August last, when several young men of capital and enterprise had started the little and flourishing town of Coushatta. Some of them were Republicans and office holders under Kellogg; and they were therefore doomed to death and six of them were seized, carried away from their homes and murdered in cold blood. No one has been punished, and the Conservative press of the State denounced all efforts to that end, and boldly justified the crime.

Many murders of a like character have been committed in individual cases which cannot here be detailed. For example, T. S. Crawford, Judge, and P. H. Harris, District Attorney of the 12th Judicial District of the State, on their way to Court were shot from their horses by men in ambush on the 8th of October, 1873, and the widow of the former, in a communication to the department of justice, tells a piteous tale of the persecutions of her husband, because he was a Union man, and of the efforts made to screen those who have committed a crime, which, to use her own language, "left two widows and nine orphans desolate."—To say that the murder of a negro or a white Republican is not considered a crime in Louisiana, would probably be unjust to a great part of the people, but it is true that a great number of such murders have been committed and no one has been punished therefor, and manifestly as to them the spirit of hatred and violence is stronger than law.

Representations were made to me that the presence of troops in Louisiana was unnecessary and irritating to the people, and that there was no danger of public disturbance if they were taken away. Consequently, early in last Summer the troops were all withdrawn from the State, with the exception of a small garrison at the New Orleans barracks. It was claimed that a comparative state of quiet had supervened the political excitement, and as to the Louisiana affair, it seemed to be dying out; but the November elections were approaching and it was necessary, for party purposes, that the flame should be rekindled. Accordingly, on the 14th of September, D. P. Penn, claiming that he was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1872, issued an inflammatory proclamation, calling upon the militia of the State to arm, assemble and drive from power the usurpers, as he designated the officers of the State. The White Leaguers, armed and ready for the conflict, promptly responded. On the same day the Governor made a formal requisition upon me, pursuant to the act of 1795 and section 4, article 4, of the Constitution, to aid in suppressing domestic violence. On the next day I issued my proclamation commanding the insurgents to disperse within five days from the date thereof; but before the proclamation was published in New Orleans the organized and armed force, recognizing the usurping Governor, had taken forcible possession of the State House and temporarily subverted the government. Twenty or more people were killed, including a number of the police of the city, and the streets of the city were strewed with blood. All that was desired in the way of excitement had been accomplished, and in view of the steps taken to repress it the revolution was apparently, though it is believed not really, abandoned, and the cry of Federal usurpation and tyranny in Louisiana was renewed with redoubled energy. Troops had been sent to the State under this requisition of the Governor, and another disturbance seemed imminent, they were allowed to remain there to render the Executive such aid as might be deemed necessary to enforce the laws of the State and repress the continued violence that seemed inevitable the moment Federal support should be withdrawn. Prior to and with a view to the late election in Louisiana, white men associated themselves together in armed bodies called the White League and at the same time threats were made in the Democratic journals of the State that the election should be carried against the Republicans at all hazards, which very naturally greatly alarmed the colored voters.

By section 8 of the act of February 28th, 1871, it is made the duty of U. S. Marshals and their deputies at the polls where votes are cast for Representatives in Congress to keep the peace and prevent any violation of the so-called Enforcement Acts and other offences against the laws of the United States, and upon a requisition of the Marshal of Louisiana and in view of said armed organizations and other circumstances I caused a detachment of troops to be stationed in various localities in the State to aid him in the performance of his official duties. That there was intimidation of Republican voters at the election, notwithstanding these precautions, admits of no doubt. The following are specimens of the means used. On the 14th of October eighty persons signed and published the following at Shreveport:

"We, the undersigned, merchants of the city of Shreveport, in obedience to a request of the Shreveport Grays

deavor to get our employes to vote the people's ticket at the ensuing election, and in the event of their refusal so to do or in case they vote the Radical ticket to refuse to employ them at the expiration of their present contracts."

On the same day another large body of persons published in the same place a paper in which they used the following language:

"We, the undersigned, merchants of the city of Shreveport, alive to the general importance of securing a good and honest government to the State, do agree and pledge ourselves not to advance any supplies or money to any planters the coming year, who will give employment or rent lands to laborers who vote the radical ticket in the coming election."

I have no information of the proceedings of the returning board for said election, which may not be found in its report which has been published, but it is a matter of public information that a great part of the time taken to canvass the votes was consumed by the arguments of lawyers, several of whom represented each party before the board. I have no evidence that the proceedings of this board were not in accordance with the law,—whether in excluding from their count certain returns, they were right or wrong, is a question that depends upon the evidence they had before them; but it is very clear that the law gives them the power, if they choose to exercise it, of deciding that way and *prima facie* the persons whom they return as elected, are entitled to the offices for which they were candidates.

Respecting the alleged interference by the military with the organization of the Legislature of Louisiana on the 4th instant, I have no knowledge or information which has been received by me since that time and published. My first information was from the papers of the morning of the 5th of January. I did not know that any such thing was anticipated, and no such orders or suggestions were ever given to any military officers in that State upon that subject prior to the occurrence. I am well aware that any military interference by the officers of the United States, with the organization of a State Legislature or any of its proceedings, or with any civil department of the government, is repugnant to our ideas of government. I can conceive of no case not involving rebellion or insurrection where such interference by authority of the General Government ought to be permitted or can be justified, but there are circumstances connected with the late Legislative embroglio which seem to exempt the military from any intentional wrong in that matter. Knowing that they had been placed in Louisiana to prevent domestic violence and aid in the enforcement of the State laws, the officers and troops of the United States may well have supposed that it was their duty to act when called upon by the Governor for that purpose. Each branch of a legislative assembly is the judge of the election and qualification of its own members; but if a mob or a body of unauthorized persons seize and hold the legislative hall in a tumultuous and riotous manner, and so prevent organization by those legally returned as elected, it might became the duty of the State Executive to interpose, if requested by a majority of the members-elect, to suppress the disturbance and enable the persons elected to organize the house. Any exercise of this power would only be justifiable under most extraordinary circumstances and it would then be the duty of the Governor to call upon the constabulary, or if necessary the military forces of the State. But with reference to Louisiana, it is to be borne in mind that any attempt by the government to use the police force of that State at that time, would have undoubtably precipitated a bloody conflict with the White League as it did on the 14th of September. There is no doubt but that the presence of the U. S. troops upon that occasion prevented bloodshed and the loss of life. Both parties appear to have relied upon them as conservators of the public peace. The first call was made by the Democrats to remove persons obnoxious to them from the Legislative hall, and the second was from the Republicans to remove persons who had usurped seats in the Legislature without legal certificates authorizing them to seats, and in sufficient number to change the majority. No body was disturbed by the military who had a legal right at that time to occupy a seat in the Legislature. That the Democratic minority of the House undertook to seize its organization by fraud and violence; that in this attempt they trampled under foot the law, that they undertook to make persons not returned as elected members, so as to create a majority; that they acted under a preconcerted plan and under false pretences introduced into the hall a body of men to support their pretensions by force if necessary, and that conflict, disorder and riotous proceeding followed, are facts that seem to be well established, and I am credibly informed that these violent proceedings were a part of a premeditated plan to have the House organized and in this way recognize what has been called the McEnery debate, then to depose Governor Kellogg and so revolutionize the State government. Whether it was wrong for the government at the request of the majority of the members returned as elected to the House, to use such means as were in his power to defeat these lawless and revolutionary proceedings is perhaps a debatable question, but it is quite certain that there would have been no trouble if those who now complain of interference had allowed the House to be organized in a lawful and regular manner. When those who inaugurated disorder and anarchy have disapproved of such proceedings it will be time to condemn those who by such means as these have to prevent the success of their lawless and desperate actions.

Lieut. General Sheridan was requested by me to go to Louisiana to observe and report the situation there and if in his opinion necessary, to assume the command, which he did on the 4th instant (the legislative disturbance had occurred at 9 o'clock p m.,) a number of hours after the disturbance. No party motives or prejudices can reasonably be imputed to him but he was honestly convinced by what he has seen and heard there,

Louisiana has characterized the leaders of the White Leaguers in severe terms, and suggested summary modes of procedure against them, which though they cannot be adopted, would if legal, soon put an end to the troubles and disorders in that State. Gen Sheridan was looking at facts and possibly not thinking of the proceedings which would be the only proper course to pursue in time of peace; thought more of the utterly lawless condition surrounding him at the time of his despatch, and of what would prove a sure remedy. He never proposed to do any illegal act, nor expressed the determination to proceed beyond what the law in the future might authorize for the punishment of the attrocities which have been committed and the commission of which cannot be successfully denied. It is a deplorable fact that atrocities and murders have been committed in Louisiana which have gone unpunished, and which have been justified or apologized for, which must rest as a reproach upon the State and country long after the present generation has passed away. I have no desire to have United States troops interfere in the domestic concerns of Louisiana, or any other State. On the ninth day of December last Gov. Kellogg telegraphed to me his apprehension that the White League intended to make another attack upon the State House, to which, on the same day, I made the following answer (since which no communication has been sent to him.):

"Your dispatches of this date just received. It is exceedingly unpleasable to use troops in interruption of domestic [illegible]

the State authorities be right, and then proceed with their duties without apprehension of danger. If they are then molested, the question will be determined whether the United States is able to maintain law and order within its limits or not."

I have deplored the necessity which seemed to make it my duty under the Constitution and laws to direct such interferences. I have always hesitated, except when it seemed to be my imperative duty, to act in such a manner under the Constitution and laws of the United States I have repeatedly and earnestly entreated the people of the South to live together in peace and obey the laws, and nothing would give me greater pleasure than to see reconciliation and tranquility everywhere prevail, and thereby remove all necessity for the presence of troops among them. I regret, however, to say that this state of things does not exist, nor does its existence seem to be desirous in some localities, and as to these it may be proper for me to say that to the extent that Congress has conferred power upon me to prevent it, neither Ku-Klux Klans, White Leagues, or any other assassins using arms and violence to execute their unlawful purposes can be permitted in that way to govern any part of this country, nor can I see with indifference true men or Republicans ostracised, persecuted and murdered on account of their opinions, as they are in some localities. I have heretofore urged the cause of Louisiana upon the attention of Congress, and I cannot but think that its inaction has produced great evil.

To surmize: In September last an armed organized body of men in the support of candidates who had been put in nomination for the offices of Governor and Lieut. Governor at the November election in 1872, and who had been declared not elected by the board of canvassers, recognized by all the courts to which the question had been submitted, undertook to subvert and overthrow the State government that had been recognized by me in accordance with previous precedents. The recognized Governor was driven from the State House, and but for his finding shelter in the United States Custom-house in the capitol of the State of which he was Governor, is scarcely to be doubted that he would have been killed. From the State House, before he had been driven by the Custom-house, a call was made in accordance with the fourth section, fourth art of the Constitution of the United States, for the aid of the general government to suppress domestic violence. Under those circumstances, and in accord with my sworn duties, my proclamation of the 15th of September was issued. This served to reinstate Gov. Kellogg to his position nominally, but it cannot be claimed that the insurgents have to this day surrendered to the State authorities the arms belonging to the State, or that they have in any sense been disarmed—on the contrary it is known that the same armed organization that existed on the 14th of September, 1874, in opposition to the new State government, still retains their organization, equipments and commanders, and can be called out at any hour to resist the State government. Under these circumstances the same military force has been continued in Louisiana as was sent there under the first call and under the same general instruction.

I repeat that the task assumed the troops is not a pleasant one to them, that the army is not composed of lawyers, capable of judging at a moments notice of just how far they can go, in the maintenance of law and order, and that it was impossible to give specific instructions providing for any possible contingencies that might arise. The troops were bound to act upon the judgement of the commanding officer upon each sudden contingency that arose, or wait instructions, which could reach them after the threatened wrong had been committed which they were called on to prevent. It should be recollected too, that upon my recognition of the Kellogg government I reported the fact with the grounds of recognition to Congress, and asked that body to take action in the matter, otherwise. I should regard their silence as an acquiescence in my course. No action has been taken by that body, and I have maintained the position then marked out. If error has been committed by the army in these matters, it has always been on the side of the preservation of good order, the maintenance of law and the protection of life. Their bearing reflects credit on the soldiers, and if wrong has resulted the blame is with the interested elements surrounding them.

I now earnestly ask that such action be taken by Congress as to leave my duty perfectly clear in dealing with the affairs of Louisiana, giving assurance at the same time that whatever may be done by that body in the premises will be executed according to the spirit and letter of the law, without fear or favor. I herewith transmit copies of documents containing more specific information as to the subject matter of the resolutions.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.
EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 13, 1875.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE PATRONS OF THE TEXAS GIFT CONCERT ASSOCIATION AT DENISON

First Concert of the Texas Gift Concert Association, in Aid of Public Improvements in the City of Denison, Texas.—Day Fixed and Full Drawing Assured on the 31st Day of March, 1875.

Believing that all concerned will appreciate our action as one for their interest, and that a full and complete drawing would be preferable to a partial *pro rata* drawing, we have decided to make this short postponement, as an act of justice to the ticket holders and the public.

In announcing the 31st day of December, 1874, as the first date, we did not make due allowance for delays incident to an enterprise of such magnitude.

Night and day have the mammoth presses of Wm. F. Murphy Sons, Philadelphia, been working in our interest. The full working force of the Denison *News*, Denison *Times*, Dallas *Commercial*, and Sherman *Register*, have been brought into requisition in order to furnish the necessary material required to disseminate fully the views and objects of our association.

Although we have not succeeded in disposing of the entire 500,000 tickets, yet our success thus far must be a matter of congratulation.

The Texas Gift Concert Association, of Denison, is now a *fixed* fact, with over 5,000 Agents scattered over the United States and Canadas, advertisements in over 2,000 papers, with the most complete and perfect system in our offices; daily receiving thousands of orders for tickets, and the most flattering reports from our agents—we can assure the public without doubt that a full drawing will take place positively on the day fixed. The extremely low price of tickets, compared with other enterprises of this kind, places a chance in our Association within the reach of all, and our success thus far has fully demonstrated the wise policy we adopted.

Thanking the public for their generous response and liberal support given to our Association, and pledging ourselves to faithfully carry out our agreement with them,

We remain, yours respectfully,
A. R. COLLINS,
Sec'y Texas Gift Concert Association.

The Rockingham Spirit says: We learn that a few days ago, in the vicinity of Laurinburg, in this county, an altercation occurred between Col. James T. Roper and one of his colored tenants, which resulted in the Colonel's drawing his pistol and shooting the colored man twice. The extent of the damage, the origin of the difficulty or who was to blame, our informant could not tell us; but from the well known character of Col. Roper as a high-toned gentleman, possessed of a very quiet, peaceable disposition, we are unwilling to believe that he would resort to the use of a pistol except under circumstances of extreme provocation or strictly in self-defence.

The town of Apex, on the line of the Raleigh and Augusta Air Line Railroad, was started in 1872. It now has a population of 200.

The Commerce of Wilmington.

We present to our readers to-day our "ANNUAL TABULAR STATEMENT" of the principal articles of produce exported from the city of Wilmington during the year 1874, which has been prepared with great care and labor and which we believe to be as accurate as it is possible to make it. We have carefully compared it with the books of our Commission Merchants and of others, and find the variations so slight as to be scarcely worthy of notice—so we present the regular JOURNAL REPORTS as being as reliable a source of information as can be found.

In looking over these columns of figures our friends will find that, as compared with the year, 1873, the following items show a loss, viz: Spirits of turpentine 5,411 casks, rosin 882 barrels, pitch 981 barrels, lumber 5,288,443 feet. This loss is easily accounted for and was not unexpected. Naval stores have ruled so low in price during so much of the year in review, that many of the producers withdrew their hands and gave up the business in the midst of the busy season. This accounts for the loss in spirits of turpentine we think fully The loss in the export of lumber was in consequence of the very depressed state of the markets everywhere which forced the mills to run "short time" or suspend altogether. Some have done one and some the other, the result being as above. The other losses hardly need comment.

We turn now to the gains. There was a gain on the following items as follows, viz: Tar, 23,293 bbls.; cotton, 27,868 bales; yarns, 1,024 bales; shingles, 2,181,377; juniper bolts, shooks, railroad ties, &c., and making up for and going far beyond the losses on the few articles which are reported

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1875.

Wooten, Richardson & Co.,

COMMISSION

—AND—

SHIPPING MERCHANTS

NORTH WATER STREET

WILMINGTON, N.C

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

Jan. 14, 1875.

REMARKS ON OUR TRADE FOR LAST YEAR

In looking over the figures of the export table we notice the increase in our coastwise exportations to be, on cotton 20,605 bales, tar 6,790 barrels, shingles 1,471 828, juniper bolts 110,476 staves 81,585, and in new articles we find a beginning of the dried fruit business in a shipment of 617 barrels blackberries. The export of hides has been considerable, amounting to 2,571 bales. Then we have paper stock, rags, beeswax, cane fibre, shooks, kaolin and other articles, all of which have never been reported before.

Turning to the Foreign exports, we find that the cotton trade has grown from almost nothing in 1872 (707 bales) to the respectable amount of 11,897 bales in 1874, while for the year the increase in tar has been 16,503 bbls., and in rosin 31,678 bbls., although the total receipts were less than in 1873. It is worthy of notice that the rosin exports directly to foreign ports, which in 1872 were only 22,676 bbls., have increased in 1874 to 73,940 bbls.—divided amongst 24 foreign ports. We notice one more article which we desire to call the attention of our timber getters to, and that is railroad cross ties, of which 22,898 have been shipped foreign in 1874. With such opportunities for shipments as are now presented, why not ship a million next year. If Europe offers a good market for them, they would be an article which we could export in quantity and with profit. Altogether the review of the year's business is gratifying, and we hope our merchants will lay hold of the new year with renewed vigor, so that next year we may be able to offer a still more gratifying report. The JOURNAL will always be found aiding in any plan for the general advancement of trade.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.—The ugly weather of the past week has had the preceptible effect of restricting all outdoor business and the movements of cotton have suffered thereby. The week closes as it opened the merchantile markets, generally dull and naked footed the produce markets have ruled as unsteady as could have been expected, although trade looks steady, a speedy revival of business activity is confidently anticipated, and the commercial outlook is on the whole satisfactory and encouraging. In the staple products, with a few exceptions, prices are firm and advancing, and to cotton there is a strong upward movement, based upon the evidence we see in the receipts recently and the probability of a smaller crop than was anticipated.

The naval stores trade of the week has been active in most branches f he shipments coastwise and foreign amounted to 2 159 bales cotton, 6,285 casks spirits turpentine and 11,160 bbls rosin, against 2,015 bales cotton, 1,732 casks spirits turpentine and 4,583 bbls rosin for last week.

Foreign freights are steady. The supply of tonnage at hand is not large but the demand for berths is not active. For rates see table.

The chief features of the market and the changes of price of most of the leading products and manufacture for the week were as follows:

COTTON—The market for this staple has been buoyant all the week based on the small receipts at the ports and the probability of a smaller crop than was anticipated. Our advices from the interior report the roads in a state of perfect quagmires, produced by the rainy and snowy weather; so much so that they say it is almost impossible to haul cotton to the railways. This accounts for the small receipts at our port for the last ten days. In New York there has been some excitement in the market, so much so that the *Financial Chronicle* says that it is beginning to be suspected that the recent receipts at the ports were to some extent the result of manipulation. The transactions in our market for the week foot up 829 bales at quotations ranging from 13 to 14½ cents. At the close the market is firm at the quotations given below.

The receipts for the week were as follows:

Friday	210 bales.
Saturday	202 "
Monday	299 "
Tuesday	240 "
Wednesday	320 "
Thursday	216 "

Being a total of 1,477 bales, against 1,229 bales for the four days of last week.

The general Cotton movement for the week was as follows: It appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 82,178 bales, against 146,293 bales last week, 164,760 bales the previous week and 188,434 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1874, 2,214,397 bales, against 2,060,596 bales for the same period of 1873-74, showing an increase since September 1, 1874, of 153,801 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and for the corresponding weeks of the five previous years are as follows: The exports for the week ending, reach a total of 70,162 bales, of which 15 876 were to Great Britian, 5,510 to France, and 16,766 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up are now 817,533 bales.

The following are the official quotations to-day:

Ordinary	11¼ cents.
Good Ordinary	13‡ "
Low Middling	13¾ "
Middling	14‡ "
Good Middling	14¾ "

ROSIN.—The market has been moderately active on the lower grades of rosin during the week, and the future is sufficiently bright to encourage dealers to look for a more active trade than has been experienced for some months past. Strained was freely inquired after early in the week, but a feeling of depression hung over the market, and as prices were so low as not to be remunerative to dealers to sell, they withdrew from the market. Immediately afterwards a better feeling was produced and large transactions were effected daily at the current prices. At the close, strained is quoted firm at $1 70. In futures for the present month several large lots were disposed of at prices about equal to the current prices. Fine rosins have gone up very high, owing to the small receipts and to the scarcity of stock. Fair rosins are quoted as high as $7 25, while window glass and water white cannot be obtained for less than $8 or $9 per bbl.

The following table contains the sales for the week:

Friday—Sales of 500 bbls "D" good strained at $1 70, and 25 bbls "K" low pale at $5 50 per bbl.

Saturday—Sales of 500 bbls "D" and "E" good strained and No. 2 at $1 75 per bbl.

Monday—Sales of 1,500 bbls "C" strained, buyer's option, January, at $1 70 and 500 bbls do "spot" at $1 70 per bbl.

Tuesday—Sales of 850 bbls "C" strained at $1 70 per bbl.

Wednesday—Small sales of strained at $1 70 per bbl.

Thursday—No sales reported.

Market closing firm at $1 70 bid per bbl.

The receipts for the week were 11,353 bbls., against 5,585 bbls for last week. The exports for the week were 11,160 bbls against 4,583 bbls for last week. The stock in yard and afloat is 30,889 bbls. against 32,000 bbls. for last week.

The following were the quotations to-day:

Strained	$1 70
Good Strained	1 70
No. 2	1 75
Extra No. 2	1 85
Low No. 1	2 50@3 00
No. 1	4 00@4 25
Extra No. 1	4 75@5 00
Low Pale	5 75@6 25
Pale	6 50@7 00
Window Glass	6 50@8 00
Water White	9 00@10 00

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market has ruled steady without change in the general features. It is true that during the week prices have been subjected to more or less fluctuations, but there was no change of quotations to such an extent as to be worthy of notice. At the close to-day the market is quoted firm at 34½ cents bid; generally held at 35 cents.

The receipts for the week were 1,92 casks against 1,830 casks for last week. The exports for the week were 6,285 casks against 1,732 casks for last week. The stock in yard and afloat is 6,236 casks against 11,000 casks for last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	250 casks at 35	per cask.
do.	250 " " 34½	" "
Saturday	100 " " 34½	" "
Monday	—No sales reported.	
Tuesday	125 " " 34½	" "
Wednesday	100 " " 35½	" "
Thursday	—No sales reported.	

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The freshets of late, in the river, have brought to market a considerable quantity of the crude material but not of such abundance as to supply the wants of the distillers. The market has ruled very steady during the week and all offered found ready sales at $1 50 for Hard and $2 50 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

The receipts for the week were 2,925 bbls, against 1,282 bbls. for last week. The exports for the week were 225 bbls against 710 bbls for last week. The stock in yard is 2,649 bbls. The sales for the week were as follows:

	Yellow			
	Bbls.	Hard.	Dip.	Virgin.
Friday	419	1 50	2 50	5 50
Saturday	370	1 50	2 50	2 50
Monday	400	1 50	2 50	2 50
Tuesday	250	1 50	2 50	2 50
Wed'y	175	1 50	2 50	2 50
Thursday	290	1 50	2 50	2 50

TAR—There was no change in the market for the several days in the early part of the week and the receipts met with regular sale at steady prices. On Wednesday a dullness of feeling pervaded the market and receivers were unable to obtain former prices and submitted to a decline of 10 cents per bbl. At the close to-day the market is steady at $1 65 per bbl.

The receipts of the week were 1,234 bbls, against 972 bbls for last week. The exports for the week were 586 bbls against 972 bbls for last week. The stock in yard and afloat is 3,528 bbls against 3,700 bbls for last week.

The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	119 bbls at	$1 75	per bbl
Saturday	100 " "	1 75	"
Monday	175 " "	1 75	"
Tuesday	120 " "	1 75	"
Wednesday	128 " "	1 65	"
Thursday	219 " "	1 65	"

GRAIN—There has been very little animation in the grain market during the week under review, there being an absence of any speculative inquiry, and prices were well sustained, though there was little business doing. CORN—In this article no changes of quotations have occurred, either from store or cargoes, the latter, however, being entirely nominal, owing to absence of arrivals of vessels. Our last quotation, 80 cents, is reported as the market to-day. Prime white cargoes will readily command those figures. The receipts for the week were as follows: From Philadelphia, 2,250 bush; from Baltimore, 3 255 bush; from New York, 1,950 bushand by Wilmington & Weldon Railroad 229bush. From store prices are unchanged, the following figures being the wheat quotations: corn 92½ cents, and white mealing 95 @ 97½ cents ₱ bush; highest figures including sacks. OATS.—The market is quiet and unchanged in price. Quotations from store are 80 to 82½ cts ₱ bushel, including sacks. PEAS.—The stock is small and the demand at present light; cow and clay sell at $1 05@$1 10 ₱ bushel, and $1 15@$1 25 for white ₱ bushel. RICE. The demand is fair with an adequate supply. Clean Carolina is held at 9 cents by the cask; Rough is in small supply, and sells at $1 20 to $1 40, according to quality. CORN MEAL—The demand is light and the stock is equal to the enquiry prevailing. Sales from store at $1 00 to $1 05 ₱ bushel, including sacks.

SALT—There is a good stock of domestic—rather free offerings and only a fair demand. Liverpool and American sells at $1 15@1 20 per sack.

BEESWAX—The receipts are fully equal to the wants of the trade, though all offered finds a ready market and prices are well sustained at 25@28 cts. ₱ lb for prime.

PEANUTS—The market for peanuts is unchanged, there being about the usual trade at previous prices; holders do not show any disposition to force sales, but there is a rather healthy competition to get what business may be had at fair prices. The following prices prevailed to day:

Fancy	$1 50
Extra Prime	1 30@1 40
Prime	1 25
Ordinary—Nominal	

FERTILIZERS—The following prices prevail:

Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island) $75, $77@$80; do. do. Guanope, $70; Carolina Fertilizer, $65 time; $50 cash; Ruth's Challenge Sol. Phosphate, $60@$65; Waudo Guano, $70; Patapsco, do., $65; Navassa Guano, $55, cash, and $65, time; Cape Fear Guano, $35, cash, and $45, time; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Rangh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $ 60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime, $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $52; Lodi Manufacturing Company's Pure Bone, $48; do. do. double refined Poudrette, $30; do. do. Nit. Phosphate Lime, $60; Zells Phosphate, $54 50@$64 50; Berger & Butt's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; B. D. Sea Fowl, $50 cash, and $35 time.

DRY GOODS.—The market has been without animation during the week, there being a scarcity of orders from the country, and the jobbers are busy only in taking account of stocks and closing up their business for the year. There is nothing of especial import as regards prices or the tone of the market.

PROVISIONS.—The Western markets have been firmer generally within the last week, and as every indication of a firmer feeling out there is watched very closely by buyers here, it may be said that the market has also been firmer in tone here, though no decided change of prices has occurred. Our market is well stocked with meats of all kinds and qualities, except North Carolina bacon, which is scarce and not in sufficient stock to establish prices. Lots have, however, been sold at the quotations below:

The following are the ruling quotations in the provision market: North Carolina Bacon sells at 10½@11 cents for shoulders, 13@14 cents for sides, 13½@14 cents for hog round and 18@19 cents for hams. We quote *Western Smoked* at 9@9½ cents for shoulders, 12@13½ cents for sides, and 16@17 cents for hams. *Dry Salted* sells at 8@8½ cents for shoulders and 11@12 cents for clear rib sides.—LARD—North Carolina is scarce and wanted. Sells at 18@20 cents ₱ lb. Northern steam refined, in buckets and tubs, sells at 17@18 cents ₱ lb.

COTTON YARNS—The market ruled quiet all the week, there being only a moderate demand for small lots to assort stocks; prices unchanged.

EGGS—There is a good demand for eggs at the present and quotations are 25 to 30 cents per dozen by the quantity.

No use of any longer taking the large, repulsive, griping, drastic and nauseous pills, composed of crude and bulky ingredients, and put up in cheap wood or pasteboard boxes, when we can, by a careful application of chemical science, extract all the cathartic and other medicinal properties from the most valuable roots and herbs, and concentrate them into a minute granule, scarcely larger than a mustard seed, that can be readily swallowed by those of the most sensitive stomachs and fastidious tastes. Each of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets represents, in a most concentrated form, as much cathartic power as is embodied in any of the large pills found for sale in the drug stores. From their wonderful cathartic power, in proportion to their size, people who have not tried them are apt to suppose that they are harsh or drastic in effect, but such is not at all the case, the different active medicinal principles of which they are composed being so harmonized, one by the others, as to produce a most searching and thorough, yet gently and kindly operating cathartic. The Pellets are sold by dealers in medicines.

DIED.

In this city, of consumption, on the morning of the 7th inst., RUTH CANN, wife of Hardy H. Wells, aged 39 years and 27 days

At Scott's Hill, New Hanover county, on the evening of the 6th inst., HEPPIE, infant daughter of Capt. A. A. and Emma Moseley, aged 22 months

In this city on Friday, the 9th inst., WILLIE P. son of W P Orrell, aged 1 year and 9 months.

In this city on the night of the 12th inst., at 11½ o'clock, MARY JANE FOLEY, wife of Mr. Michael N. Foley, aged 56 years and 9 months.

"What is home without a mother?"

In this city on the 13th inst., DOTIN HAYES, formerly of Enfield, N. C., but for several years a resident of this city, and an employe of the W., C. & A. R. R.

In New Hanover county on the 11th inst., LOUISA M., infant daughter of Dr. James F. and Mary ——W. Simpson.

Thou has passed hence our precious,
Oh! fair sweet babe farewell!
Thou hast left us with our sorrow,
In our gloomy home to dwell,
From the lawn, the parlor and the hearth,
And from the favorite tree.
With tired hearts the lingering mirth,
The brightine s goes with thee.

FRIEND

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and proven the fallacy of several maxims which have for many years obstructed the progress of medical science. The false supposition that "Consumption is incurable" deterred physicians from attempting to find remedies for that disease, and patients afflicted with it received in themselves an additional obstacle to their effort to escape from a malady which they supposed to be unavoidable. It is now proved, however, that *Consumption can be cured*, and that it *has been* cured in a very great number of cases (some of them apparently desperate ones) by Schenck's Pulmonic syrup alone; and in other cases by the same medicine in connection with Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, one or both, according to the requirements of the case.

Dr. Schenck himself, who enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than forty years, was supposed, at one time, to be at the very gate of death, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and, since his recovery, many thousands similarly affected have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success.

Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck unless patients wish to; he is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists.

jan 7-1m:d&w

ANNUAL EXPORT TABLE.

Statement of the Principal Articles of Produce and Manufacture exported from the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the year ending December 31st, 1874, as compiled from the Reports of the DAILY JOURNAL and compared with those for the years 1873 and 1872.

COASTWISE.

DESTINATION.	Bales Cotton.	Casks Rice.	Barrels Turpentine	Barrels Tar	Barrels Pitch.	Barrels Rosin.	Barrels Spirits Turpentine.	Bales Sheeting.	Bales Yarn.	Barrels Flour.	Packages Manufactured Tobacco.	Tons of Iron and Ores.	Lumber.	Shingles.	Juniper Bolts.	Staves.	Packages Merchandise.	Cotton Ties.	Bushs. Ground Peas.	Bushels Cow Peas.	Railroad Cross Ties.	Barrels Blackberries.	Bales Paper Stock.	Casks Tallow.	Barrels Eggs.	Bales Rags.	Bales Hides.	Barrels Bees Wax.	Bales Cane Fibre.	Hhds. Molasses.	Rolls Leather.	Bdls Shooks.	Bales Wool.	Casks Whisky	Casks Kaolin.	Barrels Rosin Oil.	Empty Kegs and Barrels.	Cases Spirits.	Cases Tar.
New York	35,319	48	12,875	26,485	231	228,117	24,758	1,122	34	63	219	79	189,527	1,981,425	5,000	89,585	1,530		16,517			53		113	15	39	96	184		470	43	4,298	52	48	57		898		
Baltimore	9,668	130	732	10,983	3,036	44,902	10,507	752	33		119	26	2,757,236	628,000		100,000	438	400	8,556	825			332	7	122	124	130	43		21	487		29				348	376	717
Philadelphia	10,114	129	1,113	4,58	1,542	22,013	3,426	326	947	16		340	1,872,849	2,822,983	105,476		385		6,096			187			38	226	625	14	398	77	122	416	32	25	28	133		1,376		
Boston	100		225	4,476	740	8,087	918						1,326,467															2						4						
Bath, Me													383,600																										
Richmond, Me													49,186																										
New London, Conn													78,996																										
Newburyport													1,387,199																										
Kennebunk													460,946																										
New Bedford				600	50	122	32						241,196																										
Fall River													113,000						180																				
Castine													71,920																										
Newport for Orders													96,000																										
Duxbury, Mass													110,000																										
Waldoboro													611,633																										
Perth Amboy, N J													188,040																										
Sun. Pla & Lost by Fire	420			688	817	6,718	3,197	175	81	182	376	8 296	60,500						2,243			877					2,719	42	1,216		31		54	39	42		489		
Total Costwise, 1874	55,621	298	14,945	47,820	7,316	309,959	42,838	2,375	1,095	261	714	8,741	9,998,295	5,432,408	110,476	189,585	2,353	400	33,562	825		617	332	120	175	399	3,570	285	1,609	568	683	4,714	138	145	127	133	3,111	376	717
" " 1873	35,016		14,520	41,030	8,244	342,499	42,283	2 356	497				12.597,597	3,960,580		108,080																								
" " 1872	46 747		11 558	32 368	7.072	423.394	59.410	1,218	48				16,553,748	3,323,795		136,606																								

FOREIGN.

DESTINATION																																							
Stettin						48,237																																		
London						36,155	18,398																																	
Liverpool	10,499		600	5,024		49,905	6,358																																	
Hamburg						53,326	1,100																																	
Nassau				21									106,337	294,300																										
Bristol				100		18,397	3,517																																	
Point a Petre													95,988																										
Ponce, P. R													383,066																										
Porto Rico													215,110	50,000																										
Grenada													102.022	182,900																										
St. Johns, P R													122,476	14,400																										
Rotterdam						44,205	9,077																																	
Martinique													165,000																										
Port au Prince				15	2								458,746	196,555																										
Antwerp						24,620	9,137																																	
Bremen						16,030	4,142																																	
Havana	1,398		50	250	150	249	28						47,035	702,350							5,800																150		
Rumacao and Naguabo							6						151,677	50,500																										
Elsinor						1,459																																		
Saqua La Grande													173,607																										
Riga						6,237																																		
Rastock						2,018																																		
Matanzas																																							
Glasgow				3,500		14,132	3,451														11,104																		
Danzic						3,776																																		
Cardenas				20	10								589,980																										
Gautmanco													100,049																										
Cronstadt						7,665																																		
Sunderland				700		1,045	100																																	
Trieste						4,500																																		
Hull				6,434		300	200																																	
Granton						7,455																																		
Cuba																																							
Greenock				2,400																																				
Demarara													887,882								5,900																		
Jacmel													72,550	28,000																										
Arroyo				10	5								142,271	74,900																										
Hayti						10	4						110,000																												
Jamaica													180,003	200,000																										
Auxcayes													188,432	150,000																										
Kingston													117,934	302,400																										
Cork or Falmouth				2,300		23,632	26,339																																	
Newcastle						2,771																																		
Great Britain							1,230																																	
United Kingdom						3,181																																		
Belize and Honduras				25		25		3	26				35,000	13,000		5,000																								
Cape Haytien													169,952	15,500																										
St. Pierre														712,800																										
Fort au Platte													120,804																										
Total Foreign, 1874	11,897		650	20,799	167	379,330	83,087	3	26				4,231,030	3,087,805		5,000					22,898																150		
" " 1873	4,634		735	4,266	180	247,652	88,953						6,920,171	2,378,256																										
" " 1872	707		950	4,918	275	196,606	77.969						6,710,436	1,534,439																										

GRAND TOTALS.

Total Cost. & For. 1874	67,518	298	15,595	68,619	7,483	689,289	125,925	2,378	1,121	261	714	8,741	14,229,325	8,520,213	110,476	194,585	2,353	400	33,562	825	22,898	617	332	120	175	399	3,570	285	1,609	568	683	2,714	138	145	127	133	3,261	376	717
" " 1873	39,650		15,255	45,325	8,164	690,151	131,236	2,356	497				19,517,768	6,338,836		108,080																								
" " 1872	37,432		12 508	37,287	7,347	620,110	137,379	1,258	48				23,264,152	4,868,234		136,606																								

General Market Reports.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Commercial.

NEW YORK, January 13—Noon.—Cotton quiet—sales of 44 bales; uplands 15 cents; Orleans 15¾ cents. Flour dull and declining. Wheat quiet and heavy. Corn dull and unchanged. Pork dull—mess $20 50. Lard firm—steam 14¼ cents. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 36½ cents. Rosin unchanged. Freights quiet.

Cotton—futures opened as follows: January, 16 19-32 cents, February, 1s 31-32 to 14 15-16 cents; March, 15‡ to 15 15-32 cents; April, 15 23-32 to 15 25-32 cents; May, 16 1-32 to 16 3-32 cents; July, 16 19-32 cents; August, 16‡ to 16‡ cents.

Financial.

NEW YORK, January 13—6 P. M.—Money easy at 2‡ to 3 per cent. Gold strong at 112‡ to 112¼. Government Securities dull and strong. State Bonds quiet and nominal.

Commercial.

Cotton quiet; sales of 557 bales at 15 to 15‡ cents. Southern flour quiet and heavy; common to fair extra, $4 75 to $5 60; good to choice do, $5 65 to $8. Wheat dull and strongly in buyers' favor at $1 19 to $1 25 for Winter red Western; $1 26 to $1 29 for amber Western; $1 26 to $1 33 for white western. Corn shade firmer; better export inquiry; new 94 cents; old western mixed 87 to 87¼ cents; new western mixed 88 to 89 cents.—

Cotton—net receipts 460 bales; gross receipts 1,600 bales; futures closed steady as follows: January, 15 1-32 cents; February, 15 5 32 cents; March, 15‡ to 15 17-32 cents; April, 15‡ to 15 29-32 cents; May, 16 1-16 cents; June, 16¼ cents; July, 16¼ cents; August, 16 15-16 cents.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13--6 P. M.—Cotton quiet and firm; middling 14¼ cents; net receipts 4,046 bales; gross receipts 4,075 bales; sales of 4,750 bales; stock on hand 27,182 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13—6 P. M.—Cotton quiet; middling 15¼ cents; low middling 14¼ cents; good ordinary 14 cents; net receipts 222 bales; gross receipts 736 bales.

NORFOLK, Jan. 13—6 P. M.—Cotton firm; middling 14¼ cents; net receipts 706 bales; exports coastwise 825 bales; sales of 300 bales; stock on hand 12,873 bales.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 13—6 P. M.—Cotton quiet and firm; middling 14¼ cents; net receipts 589 bales; sales of 589 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 13—6 P. M.—Cotton steady; middling 14¼ cents; low middling 14‡ cents; good ordinary 13¾ cents; net receipts, 1,000 bales; sales of 1,000 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 13—6 P. M—Cotton firm; middling 14¼ cents; net receipts 1,386 bales; sales of 1,125 bales; stock on hand 99,885 bales.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13—6 P. M.—Cotton quiet; middling 14‡ cents; gross receipts 302 bales; exports coastwise 80 bales; sales of 200 bales; sales to spinners 105 bales; stock on hand 2,868 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS—By Cable.

LIVERPOOL Jan. 13--Noon—Cotton firm; uplands, 7¾d; Orleans, 7¾d; sales of 20,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export.

1:30 P M—Cotton; sales on a basis of middling uplands, nothing below good ordinary, shipped December, 7¾d; do., nothing below low middling, shipped December, 7‡d.; do., shipped January and February, 7 11-16d. Of the sales to-day 9,400 bales were American.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 13--Evening--Cotton—sales on a basis of middling uplands, nothing below good ordinary, shipped January and February, 7 11-16d; do, shipped February and March, 7¾d; do, nothing below low middling, shipped December and January, 7 11-16d; do, shipped January and February, 7¾d; do, deliverable February and March, 7¢d; do, deliverable March and April, 7¾d.

WEDDING CARDS and VISITING CARDS a specialty at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

German Brig Max, Altmann, Boston, E Peschau & Westermann.

Schr Julia Selden, Hill, Elizabeth City, B F Mitchell & Son.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Jan. 9—Steamship Achilles, Tupper, New York, A D Cazaux.

Schr Amos Edwards, Somers, Providence, Worth & Worth, with phosphates.

Norwegian Brig Rana, Larsen, Antwerp, R E Heide.

Jan. 11—Steamship Lucille, Bennett, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

German bark Fear Not, Kaughley, Madeira, E Peschau & Westermann.

CLEARED.

Schr Henrietta, Langley, Portland, Me., G G Barker & Co.

Br Brig C C Van Horn, Hooker, Glasgow, Sprunt & Hinson.

Norwegian Schr William Hunter, Neilson, Glasgow, Sprunt & Hinson.

German Barque Charlotte, Wallis, Glasgow, Sprunt & Hinson.

Swedish Barque Ulrika, Frauberg, Cork for orders, Williams & Murchison.

Jan. 11—Schr. Emma Green, Collins, Boston, G G Barker & Co.

Steamship Achilles, Tupper, New York, A D Cazaux.

EXPORTS.

New York Steamship Achilles—1,228 bales cotton, 200 bbls. tar, 124 bushels peanuts, 1 bbl. peanuts, 20 bales sheeting, 20 bales fibre, 46 bdles. paper, 2 boxes paper, 5 cases furs, 9 bbls. beeswax, 1 tierce beeswax, 30 bbls. rice, 12 packages merchandise.

FOREIGN.

Glasgow—Br Brig C C Van Horn—1,500 casks spirits turpentine, 1,400 bbls. rosin.

Norwegian Schr William Hunter—2,600 bbls rosin.

German Barque Charlotte—1 850 bbls rosin, 1,250 casks spirits turpentine.

Cork for Orders—Swedish Barque Ulrika—1,700 casks spirits turpentine, 230 bbls rosin.

Baltimore — Steamship Rebecca Clyde—502 bbls. rosin, 103 casks spirits turpentine, 144 bales cotton, 35 bbls. pitch, 23 cases tar,

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1875.

Korrect!

The New York *South* says:

Amount of cotton received by the merchants of Wilmington during the month of November, 620 bales; an increase of 70 bales over the month of October.

We cannot understand how the *South* could have fallen into so gross an error in reference to our port. Instead of 620 bales received here during the month of November, the receipts for that month actually foot up 14,256 bales, and for the period running from last September 1st to the 9th inst. (yesterday), 54,421 bales were received here.

Evasive Soap.

Recipe for making genuine evasive soap that will remove grease and stains from clothing: Two pounds of good castile soap, half pound of carbonate of potash dissolved in a half pint of hot water. Cut the soap in thin slices; boil the soap with the potash until it is thick enough to cut into cakes; also add alcohol, half a gill; camphor, half an ounce; color with lard an ounce of pulverized charcoal.

Hard Times in the Wharf.

Two negro laborers on the wharf while sitting on the fence yesterday engaged in the following conversation, which we overheard: Said one to the other, "Dis yer times is mighty hard." "Yes," replied the other, "I'se mighty glad I'se got a job, provided I was sure I'd keep it." "Why, what's the matter?" "Why, you see, I'se afraid dey'll run out of money to pay me off with." "Oh, no fear of dat; dey'll run de steamboat to carry in the cotton, and dey'll be compelled to pay you off." "Yes, but dey'll run out of money to pay de steamboat hands off with." "Oh, no fear of dat; dey'll run de cotton in on de railroad cars, and dey'll be compelled to pay de railroad hands off." "Yes, but dey'll run out of money to pay de railroad hands off with." "Oh, no fear of dat; dey'll run de cotton in on de dirt roads, and dey'll be compelled to pay de wagoners off." "Yes, but dey'll run out of money to pay de wagoners off with." "Oh, no fear of dat; dey'll run de cotton in on de backs of de niggers, and dey'll be compelled to pay de niggers off." "Yes, but dey'll run out of money to pay de niggers off with." "Oh, no fear of dat; dey'll run de cotton in on de backs of de mules, and dey'll be compelled to pay de mules off." "Yes, but dey'll run out of money to pay de mules off with." "Oh, no fear of dat; dey'll run de cotton in on de backs of de jackasses, and dey'll be compelled to pay de jackasses off." "Yes, but dey'll run out of money to pay de jackasses off with." "Oh, no fear of dat; dey'll run de cotton in on de backs of de fleas, and dey'll be compelled to pay de fleas off." "Yes, but dey'll run out of money to pay de fleas off with." "Oh, no fear of dat; dey'll run de cotton in on de backs of de flies, and dey'll be compelled to pay de flies off." "Yes, but dey'll run out of money to pay de flies